20 1960

The Rev. Mrs. Aulton, 103, buried Thursday

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE

Although she said, "I'd like to live for 100 more years as long as I feel like this," the Rev. Mrs. Mary B. Aulton, 2806 W. Mulberry St., was buried last Thursday.

Mrs. Aulton died Monday in her 103rd year, leaving 92 immediate descendents.

The Rev. John Ellis, pastor of the Mount St. Pentecostal Church, officiated at her services before burial at Carver Memorial Park.

Her daughter, Mrs. Maggie Booze, with whom the centenarian lived at the time of her death, said, "Five weeks ago, she went to bed and said she was not going to get up because she was 'just tired.'

"The doctor said there was nothing wrong with her — just age — and she died without a pain," Mrs. Booze added.

* * *

BORN IN Howard County, Md., Mrs. Aulton was raised in the Harlem Park area of Baltimore City.

Her mother, Mrs. Ruth Thornton, died at 96 - years - of - age, and her father died a relatively young man — at 73.

Widowed for 54 years, Mrs. Aulton was married to the Rev. John Wesley Aulton, an evangelist of the Pentecostal church.

They were married in 1880 and were parents of four children.

After her first 100 years, Mrs. Aulton remained vivacious and spoke with sparkling wit and tolerance.

"I never went to school a day in my life! Picked up my education. I was quick catching on. Kids nowadays don't pick up nothing," she said, with a quick smile on her 100th birthday.

* * *

ALTHOUGH SHE never smoked or drank, the Rev. Mrs. Aulton said she didn't disapprove of others doing it.

"If they want to, let them do anything they are big enough to do.

"If they want to smoke, let them smoke it. If they want to drink, let them drink it — as long as they don't get up and want to fight everybody," she said at one time.

* * *

PAST HER 100th birthday, Mrs. Aulton, a member of the Mt. Calvary United Holy Pentecostal Church of America, Inc., continued to travel alone in Baltimore and out-of-town.

She told the AFRO she traveled alone mainly "because I can't be bothered with taking anyone along."

Before her death, she had traveled as far west as California.

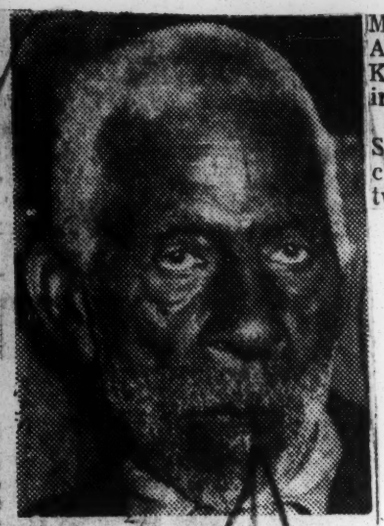
She also continued to sew, read and climb the steps of her home several times a day.

The secret of her longevity? "I take God at His words," she said on her 100th birthday.

"If you live right, He will strengthen you. I feel I can try it. If that's not right, what can I lose?" she added.

Surviving Mrs. Aulton are three daughters, one son, 25 grandchildren, 30 great-grandchildren, 32 great-great-grandchildren and 15 great-great-great-grandchildren.

Her children, in addition to Mrs. Booze, are Mrs. Edith Williamson, Mrs. Genevieve E. Clark and Lee Aulton.



ROAD BEARS NAME — Samuel Hawkins, 75, for whose family Hawkins Lane in nearby Maryland was named approximately 100 years ago. The road still bears the title and is the address of about 100 persons.

Brief road has long history

WASHINGTON

In north Chevy Chase, Md. meanders a road which is short in length but long on history.

Hawkins Lane, the length of about three "city" blocks, had its beginning about 100 years ago when James Hawkins, a slave, purchased the property through which it now runs from his master.

Years later, Mr. Hawkins' son, Samuel, purchased the land from his father. The younger Hawkins built homes on the estate, now totalling 14 houses, and was responsible for bringing electric power and water into the community of nearly 100 residents.

* * *

A LABORER, Samuel Hawkins is now retired, but never tires of relating how Hawkins Lane came into being.

Samuel Hawkins, who celebrates his 90th birthday next month, is still active, and can be found raking leaves or mowing the lawn at his home located at 4201 Bridge Rd.

"He is the most remarkable man I've ever seen," say Mrs. Inez Hawkins, his third wife. Mrs. Hawkins has a daughter, Annanita age 13, who attends Kensington Junior High School in Kensington, Md.

Until about two years ago, Samuel Hawkins still drove a car. He usually walks about two or three miles each day.

AMITE NEGRO WOMAN, BORN INTO SLAVERY, DIES AT 110

LIBERTY, Miss. (Special) — "Aunt" Charity Patterson, Liberty and Amite County's oldest citizen, died Saturday at the home of her son Frank, and was buried Wednesday.

Aunt Charity was born in slavery and as near as can be traced date of birth was Oct. 10, 1850. The records of the circuit clerk's office show Charity Hanks married to James Patterson on Aug. 14, 1867. She made her home with her third son, Frank, who is 75 years old. She said she belonged to Hez Barksdale and following the Civil War cooked for the family of Mr. Marshall Bates, afterwards cooking and caring for the children of his son Mr. Charles Bates for 30 years. She like to talk of her "white folks", and their kindness to her.

Aunt Charity remembered when the Yankees came to Liberty and through the yard and house of her master; she was about 12 years of age at that time.

History Of The Week

Oct. 22, 1852—Rev. T. J Hornsby, founder-president of Pilgrim Life Insurance Company, was born in Augusta, Ga.

Oct. 16, 1859—Lewis Sheridan, colored follower of John Brown, was killed at Harper's Ferry. Brown's raid took place on same date.

Oct. 21, 1872—John Henry Conyers, first colored person to be admitted to the U.S Naval Academy, enrolled.

Oct. 17, 1888—The first savings bank to be operated by colored people was established in the U.S. capital.

Oct. 17, 1898—North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in Durham, N.C, by Dr. A. M. Moore and John Merrick.

Things You Should Know

S. L. AKINTOLA

...PREMIER OF WESTERN NIGERIA,

HE HAS SET $2,800,000 ASIDE TO BEGIN

HIS COUNTRY'S $20,000,000 FIVE YEAR

DEVELOPEMENT PROGRAM! THE TOTAL

INVESTMENT WILL BE AROUND $ 462,000,000 TO KEEP

PACE WITH THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING POPULATION!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Mrs. Ella Purvis

Ex-Newport Newsite Dies; Was 114 Years Old

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va
Sat 10-8-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Less than a year ago Mrs. Ella Purvis was quoted as saying, "All that I know is that the Lord put me here, and I expect to live until He decides to take me away."

Last Monday Mrs. Purvis died in Washington, D. C. at the age of 114.

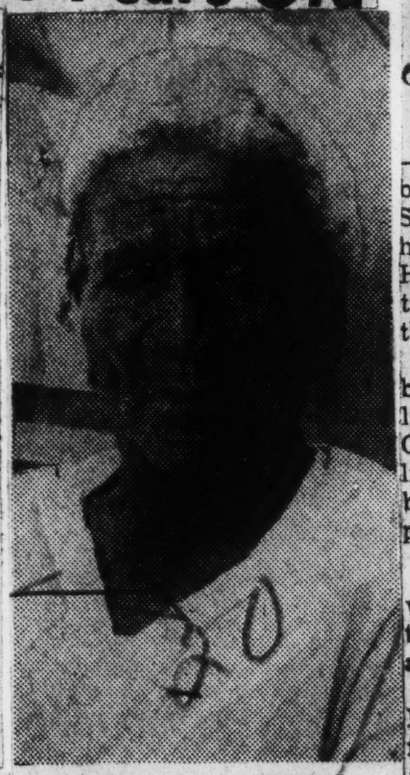
A FORMER resident of Newport News, Mrs. Purvis at the time of her death was living with her granddaughter, Mrs. Lela Jenkins in Washington. Up until a short time before her death she had never been seriously ill.

A native of Martin county, North Carolina, Mrs. Purvis lost tract of how old she was some years ago. She could recall, however, when the Civil War ended. Her family reckons her age from births in a Bible that once belonged to a son who is now dead.

Mrs. Purvis is survived by three sons, Roosevelt of 1137-31st street, Newport News; McKinley, of Bethel, N. C. and Bruce, of Portsmouth. She and her husband Essex, who died about 30 years ago, were the parents of nine children.

Roosevelt Purvis, 60, is the youngest of her three sons. He stated that only recently his mother had looked forward to visiting her church, Harper's Mill Run Primitive Baptist, in Martin county.

ON WEDNESDAY, Mrs. Purvis paid a last visit to her home church and all of the people who, in her own words, "I want to see again," were in attendance at her funeral services.



MRS. ELLA PURVIS
Dies At 114

Many Friends: Why A Husband?

At 116, Miss Chanie Does Not Regret Being "Single"

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 10-8-60

NEW BERN, N. C. —(ANP) — Miss Chanie Jones celebrated her 116th birthday last Sunday at a party given in her honor at the Mission Rest Home here. Friends and relatives were on hand to make the observance a gala affair.

Miss Jones, who has never been married, was born in outlying part of Jones county on Oct. 2, 1844. She has lived her life mostly in obscurity, having been a tireless worker over a period of years

HER CHIEF occupation was farm work and she said that she always tried to "give a good day's work"

While she never married, Miss Jones cultivated the friendship of many people as a result of her winning personality.

CONVERTED AT at the age of 20, she reports that she has enjoyed the association which church life afforded her. According to persons who have known her for a lengthy period, Miss Jones has always been an ardent Christian and a lover of humanity.

Her spirit of friendliness has sustained her, friends say, and because of this, she has been unusually strong and alert. She has maintained membership in St. Paul Baptist church at Brice's Creek for more than 90 years.

Miss Jones once lived on the old Rhem farm where she worked with other members of her family. She reports that she did her last farm work only four years ago.

Things You Should Know

Harry T. BURLEIGH...

Louisville Defender PA
Thurs 10-27-60

...BORN IN ERIE, PA., ON
Louisville, Ky
DEC. 2, 1866, — THIS CELE-
20
BRATED BARITONE COMPOSED

SUCH FAMOUS SPIRITUALS AS "LITTLE MOTHER OF MINE" AND "DEEP RIVER"! (& MANY OTHERS...)

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1960

Woman Whose Life Began In Slavery Receives Honor On Her 101st Birthday

The Informer, Houston, Tex., Aug. 8, 1959

By NINIAN McGOWAN

HOUSTON — A plucky little woman with a sunny smile and a twinkle in her eye, bright enough to thread a needle without glasses, was honored with a ranch-style barbecue Sunday, marking her 101st birthday.

Mrs Charlotte Terrell, the celebrant, came to Texas when she was nine years old, by way of an ox-powered wagon, and she is now living with her daughter, Mrs Rosa Mae Thompson, 2106 Pierce, beside the Gulf Freeway, where a thousand cars race by.

The abundance of cars and the breath taking speed of this jet age is the most amazing thing of all to the centenarian.

Born in North Carolina, Mrs Terrell came to Texas with her family, and was a small girl when freedom was declared. Her parents died when she was still a young girl, leaving her and her eldest brother, George King, to take care of their younger sisters and brothers.

The two worked in a field for 50 cents a day to care for their orphaned sisters an brothers in the rural community of Tunis, near Caldwell.

In 1929, Mrs Charlotte and her husband moved from Tunis, to the little north Texas town of Eastland. The couple later celebrated their 50th anniversary in their own home, about 1940. They were the parents of ten children.

Following his death Mrs Charlotte married Arthur Terrell of Eastland. Still her favorite place of abode, Eastland, lies close to Mrs Terrell's heart.

TOP "TEN LIKES" OF THE CELEBRANT

The top ten favorite likes of Mrs Terrell are church, flowers, hair ribbons, especially pink satin bows in her braids of silver, traveling, pictures, food, sewing, television, and the city of Eastland.

Mrs Terrell has another daughter, Mrs Irene Anderson, of Los Angeles, and at times she busys herself with packing up her clothes, and says, "I am going to see Irene."

RED CARNATIONS FOR THE LADY

The most admired of her birthday gifts Sunday was a bright red bouquet of red carnations, sent to her by her physician, Dr Osborne Floyd.

Relatives present for Sunday's celebration were Mr and Mrs Jesse Jones and family, Mr and Mrs James Jones and family, George Banks and family. The young relative present was Melvin Banks, age 11, great grand son and the son of George Banks, a grand son of the celebrant.

Guests also included Mr and Mrs Clifton Travis, Mr and Mrs Williams and son, Mr and Mrs Stanley Law, Mrs Theresa Irvin and Gloria Blake, A. D. Bell, Mrs Ruth Ewings, Mrs Beatrice Dobbs.

Also present were the employers of Mrs Thompson. They were Mrs K. K. Debaughans, Miss Betty Ewing, a society editor for the Houston Press, Miss Louella Constello and niece, Ann Bennett, Mrs Shelly Waters and niece, Vickie.

Mrs Terrell has seven grandchildren, forty-two great-grandchildren and fourteen great - great-grandchildren.

Things You Should Know

Ahmadou AHIDJO

Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

...PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON, WEST AFRICA,

Fri., 9-2-60

(WHICH GAINED IT'S INDEPENDENCE

P.S.

ON JAN. 1, 1960); ON JULY 26, 1960,

HE VISITED PARIS AND PRES. DE GAULLE GREETED

HIM AT THE AIRPORT IN CEREMONIAL SPLENDOR!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES — C.C.

YOUR HISTORY

BY L.A. ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ! . . .

ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. SAMUEL MILAI

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir Nana Ofori Atta,

1881 1943

KING OF KINGS OF THE GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA. HIGHLY EDUCATED, WITTY, INTELLIGENT, AMIABLE, HE WAS ONE OF AFRICA'S GREATEST RULERS BELOVED BY BLACK AND WHITE ALIKE. VERY WEALTHY, HE GAVE MUCH TO FURTHER EDUCATION. ORGANIZED HIS VARIOUS PEOPLES AND SEVERAL TIMES TOOK THEIR CASE TO ENGLAND WHERE HE MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION. IN 1928 WAS KNIGHTED BY GEORGE V AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Wheat

KING OF GRAIN ORIGINATED IN PREHISTORIC TIMES IN ETHIOPIA AND SPREAD TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA ACCORDING TO DR. NIKOLAI VAVILOV, NOTED BOTANIST. WORLD'S FINEST WHEAT IS STILL FOUND IN THE UPLANDS THERE.

IN 1869, WHEN THE WHITE SHIPYARD WORKERS OF BALTIMORE, MD. WENT ON STRIKE AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO WORKERS, THE LATTER ORGANIZED A CO-OPERATIVE, RAISED $40,000 AND BUILT THEIR OWN SHIPYARD. THEIR LEADER WAS ISAAC MYERS, PRESIDENT OF THE COLORED NATIONAL LABOR UNION. LATER THEY EMPLOYED SOME OF THE WHITES WHO HAD STRUCK AGAINST THEM TO SHOW THEIR BELIEF IN THE UNITY OF LABOR.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Harry T. BURLEIGH...

...BORN IN ERIE, PA., ON DEC. 2, 1866,--THIS CELEBRATED BARITONE COMPOSED SUCH FAMOUS SPIRITUALS AS "LITTLE MOTHER OF MINE" AND "DEEP RIVER"./(& MANY OTHERS...)

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Miller, 111, dead; knew of Civil War days

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Mrs. Eliza Miller, born on a Georgia plantation 111 years years ago, died last week in St. Mary's Hospital. She was Grand Rapids' oldest resident and may have been the oldest Michigan resident.

She had lived the last six years at the home of Mrs. Roy Johnson, a granddaughter.

Mrs. Miller, born in January, 1849, greeted more than 200 well wishers last January at an open house celebrating her birthday. For several years, she received annual birthday cards from President Eisenhower and Gov. Williams.

AT THE TIME of her last birthday, Mrs. Miller was reported in fair health and was cheerful. But she said

"Sometimes it's awful to be 111 years old."

Mrs. Miller's recollections of Civil War remained vivied until her last illness. On her last birthday, she remembered how some of Sherman's men once camped in her family's yard.

She and her late husband, Jordan Miller, were the parents of 11 children. Surviving are one son, The Rev. S. A. Miller of Perria, Ill., 19 grandchildren and more than 40 great - grandchildren and great - great-grandchildren.

20 1960

EISENHOWER SETS CIVIL WAR TRIBUTE

Proclamation Urges Nation to Observe Centennial

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—President Eisenhower reminded the nation today that the 100th anniversary of the Civil War would be observed from 1961 to 1965, and asked Americans everywhere to take part in commemorative ceremonies.

In a special proclamation, the President requested Federal, state and local government agencies and officials to encourage and foster participation in the observances. All patriotic, civic, religious, professional and other organizations were urged to join in "enriching our knowledge and appreciation of this momentous chapter in our nation's history."

The President termed the Civil War "America's most tragic experience."

He went on to say:

"But like most truly great tragedies, it carries with it an enduring lesson and a profound inspiration. It was a demonstration of heroism and sacrifice by men and women of both sides who valued principle above life itself and whose devotion to duty is a part of our nation's noblest tradition."

The President established a Civil War Centennial Commission under a resolution approved by Congress in 1957. The commission has been preparing for the country-wide observance of the anniversary. The same resolution requested the President to issue proclamations inviting the people to take part in the observances planned by the commission and by other organizations.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

The years 1961 to 1965 will mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the American Civil War.

That war was America's most tragic experience. But like most truly great tragedies, it carries with it an enduring lesson and a profound inspiration. It was a demonstration of heroism and sacrifice by men and women of both sides who valued principle above life itself and whose devotion to duty is a part of our nation's noblest tradition.

Both sections of our now magnificently reunited country sent into their armies men who became soldiers as good as any who ever fought under any flag. Military history records nothing finer than the courage and spirit displayed at such battles as Chickamauga, Antietam, Kenesaw Mountain and Gettysburg. That America could produce men so valiant and so enduring is a matter for deep and abiding pride.

The same spirit on the part of the people at home supported and strengthened those soldiers through four years of great trial. That a nation which contained hardly more than 30,000,000 people, North and South together, could sustain 600,000 deaths without faltering is a lasting testimonial to something unconquerable in the American spirit. And that a transcending sense of unity and larger common purpose could, in the end, cause the men and women who had suffered so greatly to close ranks once the contest ended and to go on together to build a greater, freer, and happier America must be a source of inspiration as long as our country may last.

Joint Resolution

By a joint resolution approved on Sept. 7, 1957 (71 stat. 626), the Congress established the Civil War Centennial Commission to prepare plans and programs for the nation-wide observances of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Civil War, and requested the President to issue proclamations inviting the people of the United States to participate in those observances.

Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite all of the people of our country to take a direct and active part in the centennial of the Civil War.

I request all units and agencies of government—Federal, state and local—and their officials to encourage, foster and participate in centennial observances. And I especially urge our Nation's schools and colleges, its libraries and museums, its churches and religious bodies, its civic, service and patriotic organizations, its learned and professional societies, its arts, sciences and industries, and its informational media, to plan and carry out their own appropriate centennial observances during the years 1961 to 1965; all to the end of enriching our knowledge and appreciation of this momentous chapter in our Nation's history and of making this memorable period truly a centennial for all Americans.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

TOUGH CUSTOMER — Cullen Bush, 104, who amazed surgeons by his rapid recovery from surgery in which two-thirds of his stomach was removed, waves a cheery goodby to Candy Stripers Susan Noel, Leslie Millett and Janet Beissert as he was wheeled from Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N.J., recently. Nurse Herminia Johnson stands behind him.

By Norman Driscoll, Staff Photographer

Elennora Beckett, who was 103 last Wednesday, stands in front of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, which is 104 years old.

Church at 104 Fetes Member Who Is 103

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Elennora Beckett, who figures she feels about as good as anybody her age, celebrated her amiable antiquity yesterday at the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, 2725 O st. nw.

The church, whose members threw a party for her, barely beat Mrs. Beckett into the world. The church is 104 years old. She was 103 last Wednesday.

Mrs. Beckett's eyes are still good enough for Bible reading and snatches of television, and she never misses a Sunday service unless she is sick or on a trip. She sings right along with the congregation on the old hymns, except when she gets short of breath.

She and a niece, Sarah Tancil, live in her two-story home at 114 U st. nw., and Mrs. Beckett wields a broom or a brush and gets up and down stairs by herself.

"I pull along on the rail," she admitted. "I've never tried without it.

"I go to bed about 10 or 10:30," she said, "and I get up early, but I've been sleeping late, 9 o'clock or so. It was almost 10 the other morning."

She was born in Richmond, and has lived in Washington about 85 years. Her husband died in 1905 and her four sons are dead. She has attended the church for more than 70 years, and the members marvel at her more each year.

"I don't drink or smoke, but I might take a little wine,"

she said. Her hearing is good and so is her appetite—two meals a day and a few snacks on the side.

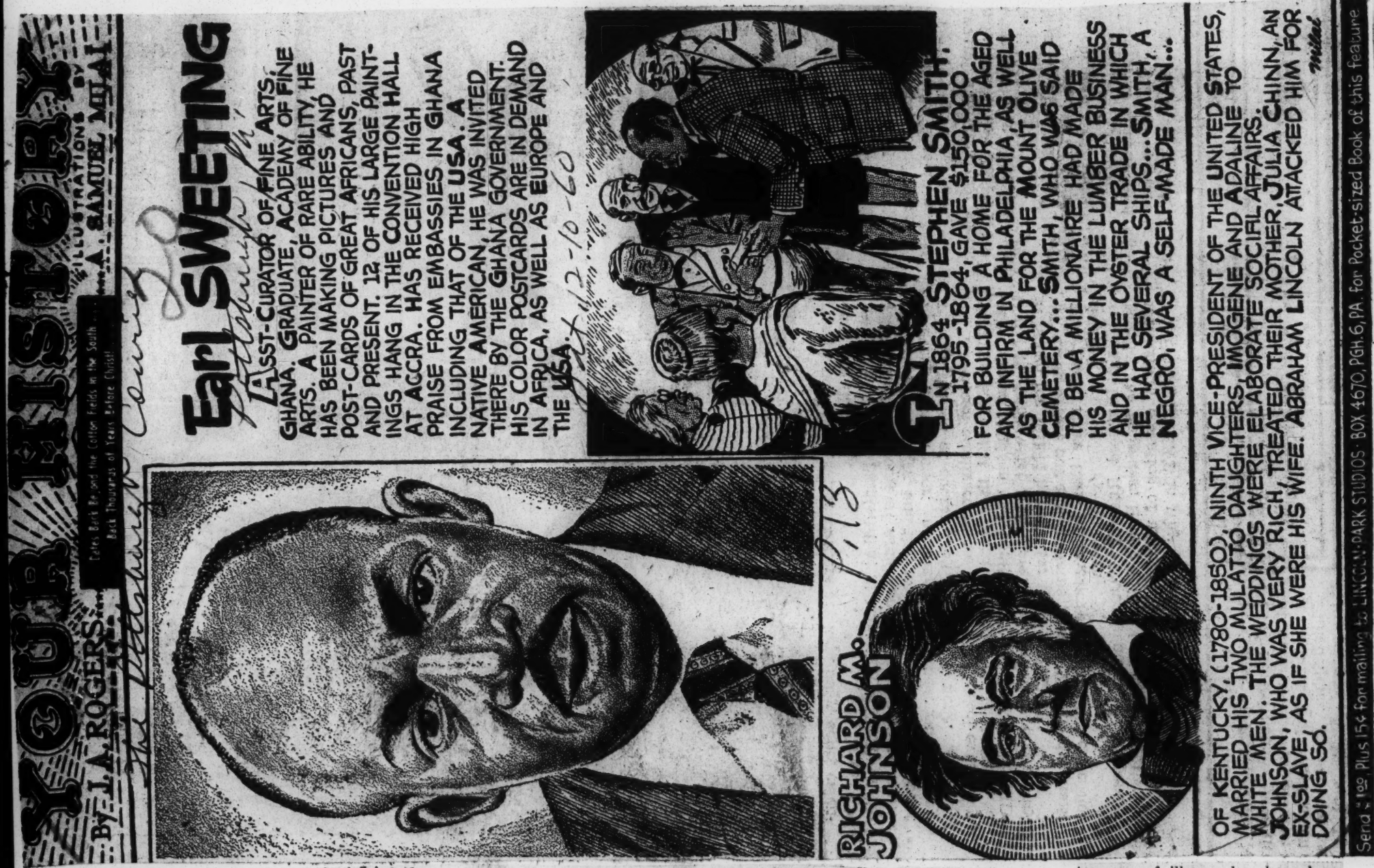
She hasn't been reading the papers much in the past 10 years, she said, but she probably will today.

Things You Should Know

the Rev. G.L. PRINCE...

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA! THIS ORGANIZATION, WITH SOME TWO MILLION MEMBERS, FORMALLY JOINED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA ON OCTOBER 18, 1950!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES



This was the Civil War

Charleston Gets New Commander

BY MERTON T. AKERS
United Press International

The legislators of seething South Carolina already had been summoned to vote on secession when, on Nov. 21, 1860, a middle-sized Regular Army major of artillery, his dark hair shot with gray, arrived at Ft. Moultrie and took command of the U. S. defense for Charleston.

Even as he hand-counted his garrison force of 64 men and six officers—he did, indeed, have a surgeon and a chaplain and a brass band of 13 in addition—Charleston itself was stoked to the point of spontaneous combustion.

Military companies, old and new, drilled every night on the cobbled streets. Hoop - skirted adies forewent teas to sew uniforms and flags. Slave owners counted their chattels against the time when they would be needed to dig trenches and throw up earthworks.

These sights, which Maj. Robert Anderson saw when he left the steam cars from Washington, must have been disheartening to the 55 year-old Mexican War veteran, a renowned artillery instructor at the Army academy at West Point because of illness, he showed no evidence of it, then or ever. His loyalty to the Union would prove unquestionable.

* * *

WHILE THE FORCES of secession were mustering, Anderson, if the day was clear, could see his whole command—such as it was—from Charleston's Battery. This command was: One fort equipped with guns but held only by a caretaker; one manned fort (six officers, 77 men, a surgeon and a chaplain), vulnerable and rundown; one unfinished fort, and one in ruins.

If he suspected, as many did, that his appointment had been due to the fact that he was a Kentuckian and married to a Georgia-born wife he had left in the North Anderson was a Virginian. Also, Floyd was trying to sell 10,000 obsolete muskets to South Carolina. But, even so, Anderson may have left the secretary's office with the impression that he would be reinforced.

* * *

LT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, commander-in-chief of the Army, had been bypassed in issuance of Anderson's orders.

When Anderson called on the old general in New York before he saw Floyd, Scott was gracious as he always was but told Anderson that any instructions must come from Floyd. Scott had maintained his offices in New York since he had quarreled with President Franklin Pierce years before.

So the fuse already had been inserted into the powder keg when Anderson arrived on the scene. When it would be set off was anybody's guess.

Capt. Abner Doubleday, second in command of the defenses, thought it would be soon. He was thinking of sending his family north.

Nearest to Charleston in Anderson's command was Castle Pickney, about three-quarters of a mile east of the docks on an island called Shute's Folly.

It was equipped with heavy guns. Ordnance Sergeant Skillen, his wife and 15-year-old daughter, Kate, were the only inhabitants. Skillen's duty was to oil the guns.

* * *

FT. MOULTRIE, ANDERSON'S headquarters and the only manned work around the harbor, was on Sullivan's Island about four miles across the bay from the city.

It was like a homecoming for the major. Early in his Army career he had served a tour of duty there in the days when Moultrie was known as the "country club" of the Army.

On the west bank of the harbor was Ft. Johnson, another Revolutionary work, which had been abandoned and had fallen into ruin.

But there in the center of the channel, like a cork bottling up Charleston, lay unfinished Fort Sumter. Started in 1839, Sumter was built on a man-made island of granite, the "leavings" of New England quarries, a job that consumed 10 years and $500,000. It was a formidable pile. Its plans called for a garrison of 650 men and 146 guns.

But this masonry shell had neither men nor mounted guns.

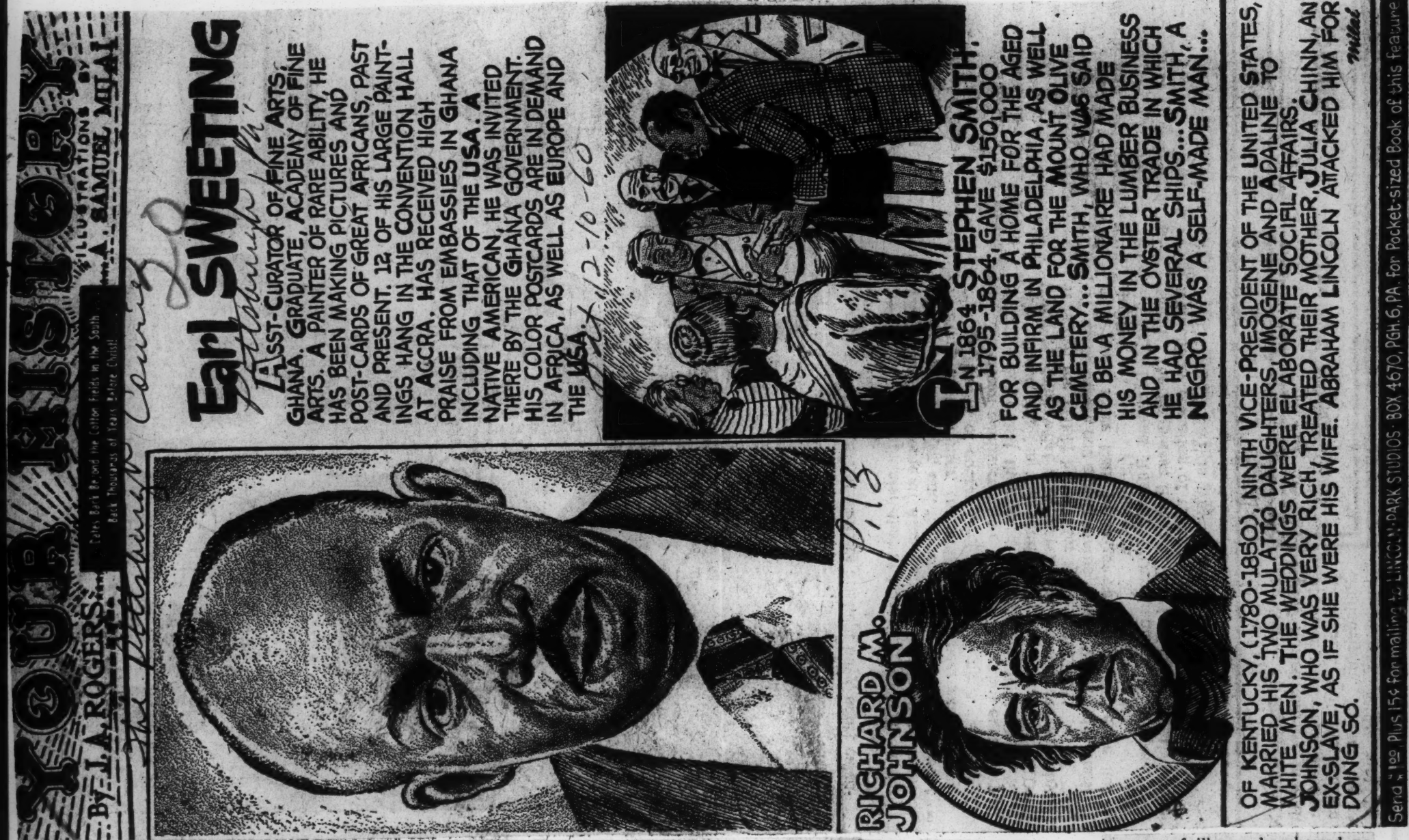
Strangely, some time before Anderson was assigned to the command, there had been a sudden renewal of interest by Secretary Floyd in the condition of the forts, new appropriations became available and $230,000 was allo-

Next Week In The Civil War

1860

Nov. 21—Maj. Robert Anderson assumes command of Charleston defenses.

Nov. 23—Anderson reports to Washington that Ft. Sumter and Castle Pickney should be garrisoned immediately.



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Bham Post-Herald

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Anderson had been told by Secretary of War John B. Floyd that he must hold these forts. Floyd was a Virginian. Also, Floyd was trying to sell 10,000 obsolete muskets to South Carolina. But, even so, Anderson may have left the secretary's office with the impression that he would be reinforced.

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It was like a homecoming for the major. Early in his Army career he had served a tour of duty there in the days when Moultrie was known as the "country club" of the Army.

On the west bank of the harbor was Ft. Johnson, another Revolutionary work, which had been abandoned and had fallen into ruin.

But there in the center of the channel, like a cork bottling up Charleston, lay unfinished Fort Sumter. Started in 1839, Sumter was built on a man-made island of granite, the "leavings" of New England quarries, a job that consumed 10 years and $500,000. It was a formidable pile. Its plans called for a garrison of 650 men and 146 guns.

But this masonry shell had neither men nor mounted guns.

Strangely, some time before Anderson was assigned to the command, there had been a sudden renewal of interest by Secretary Floyd in the condition of the forts, new appropriations became available and $230,000 was allo-

Next Week In The Civil War

1860

Nov. 21—Maj. Robert Anderson assumes command of Charleston defenses.

Nov. 23—Anderson reports to Washington that Ft. Sumter and Castle Pickney should be garrisoned immediately.

cated to put the works into good condition, $80,000 to finish Sumter and the rest for Moultrie.

* * *

CAPT. JOHN GRAY Foster of the U. S. Army Engineers, 37. West Pointer, six feet tall and bearded was assigned to the job.

Fresh from similar work in Maryland he pitched in with civilian construction crews from Charleston and Baltimore. He had started in mid-September at Moultrie and was well along when Anderson arrived.

Over the years a Summer resort had grown up on Sullivan's Island and by 1860 nearly surrounded Moultrie. Charlestonians spent the hot Summer months in the sea breezes and some lived there the year around. Many of the houses looked down on the fort, making ideal perches for sharpshooters to pick off the garrison.

Drifting sand had piled against the brick bastions until Capt. Doubleday wrote that a herd of cows could have invaded the fort merely by strolling up the sand dunes.

One of Anderson's first orders was to shovel away the sand. Doubleday suggested burning the houses above but Anderson demurred.

Foster's building activities aroused Charlestonians. They set patrols by land and sea to keep his work under surveillance. Wearing the blue cockades of secession, they strolled about Moultrie watching the progress. Officers of the mushrooming military companies visited the work and made notes. More than one remarked how generous it was of the government to repair the forts before they took over.

Even Anderson, normally a close-mouthed man, remarked that the secessionists seemed bent on taking the fort.

Anderson inspected Castle Pickney. Here was a fort he could defend. Its guns dominated the city.

Then he looked over Sumter.

After that he reported to Washington in terms that would put Floyd on notice.

He recommended:

Garrison Castle Pickney immediately to help defend Moultrie which was wide open to attack.

Complete Sumter—the key to the situation—and garrison it.

Sizable reinforcement must be sent and soon.

Five other times before the war started Anderson would request reinforcements. He never got them.

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20 1960

THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

First Convention On Secession Called 100 Years Ago

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of stories, timed to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the events they describe. Individually they are interesting fragments of history; together they should help make clear the men and motives, which preceded the Civil War. The third story will appear in Tuesday's Advertiser.)

By MERTON T. AKERS
United Press International

One-hundred years ago this Nov. 12, 1860—a simply worded enactment of the South Carolina legislature became a law. It called for a convention to consider repealing the state's original ratification of the Constitution of the United States. As simple as the language was, the portent was enormous.

The law provided for delegates to the convention to be elected Dec. 6. They were to assemble Dec. 17.

In the fall of 1860 the question whether a state had the constitutional right to secede from the Union already was as old as the republic itself, which had recently turned three score and 10.

The possibility of secession had been foreseen by makers of the Constitution. Alexander Hamilton in "The Federalist," the essays he, James Madison and John Jay wrote in 1787-88 explaining the document in the campaign for ratification, recognized that the issue might arise.

Hamilton wrote in No. 1 of the Federalist Papers tha the possibility of revolution within a state always wa present and that if rebellious forces attained enough headway then no form of government, republic or monarchy, could always avoid or control them.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina statesman, put the issue into simpler language in 1831 during the Nullification crisis. Calhoun argued in his Fort Hill address—so-called because he wrote it in the quiet of his plantation of the same name—that the Constitution was a compact among sovereign states with certain powers delegated to a central government. If the contracting parties could not judge infractions of the powers by the central government Calhoun argued, then they had signed away their rights to an irresponsible body with no hope of control.

HE HELD that a state's only recourse against any infraction by the central government was to interpose to halt what they believed was the unconstitutional practice. The central government's redress then, he held, was to use the amendment machinery of the Constitution and submit the issue to the states with three-fourths necessary to ratify.

Calhoun called his doctrine interposition. A commoner name was State's Rights. But Calhoun's theory later would be used as a political defense of slavery.

The Nullification crisis arose over a tariff law with which the South, and South Carolina particularly, disagreed. President Andrew Jackson met the issue head on. In a proclamation Dec. 10, 1832, Jackson declared the nation to be indivisible, that state must obey the laws, no state could leave the Union and that the whole force of the federal government would be used if necessary to collect revenue in South Carolina.

One historian said of the proclamation:

"If any single date can be fixed as that on which a given date was predeterminded, the Civil War became inevitable on Dec. 10, 1832."

But South Carolina secessionists in 1860 were facing Andrew Jackson. A Pennsylvania bachelor, Buchanan came to the presidency in 1856 without serious opposition.

The quick and fiery reaction to the election of Lincoln worried Buchanan, but not enough to force him into action. Several times Buchanan discussed the worsening situation with his cabinet members, who were about equally divided between northerners and southerners. Once he proposed a constitutional convention to reach some compromise but went no further than to discuss it. He remarked that disunion seemed inevitable.

At one of the cabinet meetings Buchanan read a document, the burden of which was that the South must submit to the election of Lincoln and indicated force would be used to halt secession. That brought violent dissent from the southern cabinet members and moved Secretary of Georgia and Secretary of Interior Jacob Thompson of Mississippi to summon Jefferson Davis from his plantation.

Davis was a U.S. senator from Mississippi and a former secretary of war under President Franklin Pierce. He had played a sort of second lead previously in the political infighting between the North and the South and now was going back to the capital to rehearse a bigger role.

Davis hastened back to the capital just about the time—Nov. 15—that a momentous order cleared the War Department. The order—Special Order No. 137—said that Maj. Robert Anderson, 1st Artillery, would immediately take over command of the defenses of Charleston, S.C., and the defenses included a fort called Sumter.

LATER, SECRETARY of War John B. Floyd would say that he had picked Anderson himself, a decision which he would live to regret. Anderson was a Kentuckian, and married to a Georgia wife. His father had helped in the unsuccessful defense of Ft. Moultrie in the Revolution and had been captured by the British. Moultrie, a short cannon shot from Sumter, would be Anderson's headquarters. Despite his southern background Maj. Anderson was a Union man. Floyd apparently did not know that.

Time for the meeting of Congress was approaching rapidly and on Nov. 17 Buchanan asked his attorney general, Jeremiah S. Black, a Pennsylvanian, for an opinion on what powers the President held to meet the emergency. Black replied later that the Constitution had not provided for the secession of a state and contained no legal means for the President to force a state to remain in, adding that there was no question that the President was obligated to enforce the laws.

Buchanan also called in another Pennsylvania lawyer, Edwin M. Stanton, for advice. What Stanton told Buchanan is not recorded but the President seemed to stiffen against the secessionists after the conference. Stanton was destined for a big share in the strife to come as Lincoln's secretary of war.

Jacob Thompson noted the stiffening of Buchanan, but said: "Old Buck, at heart, is right and with us."

But "Old Buck's" message to Congress would say neither "yes" nor "no" to the secessionists and the drift to war gained momentum.

20 1960

Things You Should Know

Ahmadou AHIDJO

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
20

...PRESIDENT OF THE REPUB-
Fri., 9-9-60

LIC OF CAMEROON, WEST AFRICA,
17

(WHICH GAINED IT'S INDEPENDENCE ON JAN. 1, 1960); ON JULY 26, 1960, HE VISITED PARIS AND PRES. DE GAULLE GREETED HIM AT THE AIRPORT IN CEREMONIAL SPLENDOR!

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

Judge Irwin C. MOLLISON...

New Orleans, La.
Sat, 11-19-60
12 20

...OF CHICAGO, ILL., THE FIRST NEGRO TO HOLD A FEDERAL JUDGESHIP IN THE UNITED STATES! HE WAS SWORN IN, IN N.Y.C., AS U.S. CUSTOM COURT JUDGE ON NOV. 3, 1945!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

Dr. Alexander

New Orleans, La.

AUGUSTA..

Sat. 12-17-60

...THE FIRST NEGRO EVER

P. 11

TO HOLD A MEDICAL COMMISSION

20

IN THE U.S. ARMY! HE WAS APPOINTED SURGEON OF THE U.S. COLORED TROOPS WITH RANK OF MAJOR, ON APRIL 14, 1863!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

the Rev. Simon Peter

New Orleans, La.

MONTGOMERY...

Sat. 12-10-60

...A 33-YEAR-OLD MINISTER,

P. 12

BECAME PASTOR OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF OLD MYSTIC, CONN., ON

20

OCTOBER 2, 1955! HE WAS THE FIRST NEGRO METHODIST TO HEAD AN ALL-WHITE CONGREGATION!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1960

Things You Should Know

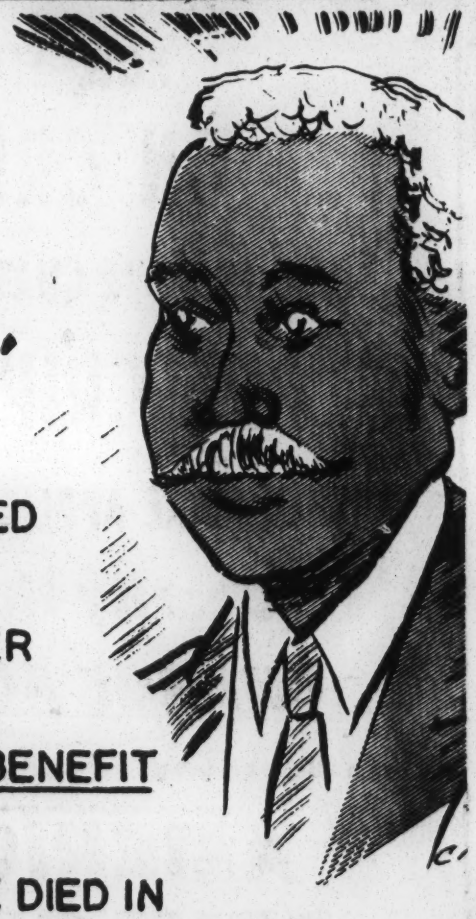
Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat 7/9/60

Perry

P. 4

PARKER...



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... NATIONALLY RENOWNED

AS AN ORGANIZER AND LEADER

OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS' BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA ! HE DIED IN

CHICAGO ON JUNE 26, 1936...

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Atty. Edwin J.

COX...

20

... OF COLUMBUS, OHIO; WHO

Jackson Advocate

BECAME CHIEF COUNSEL OF COLUMBUS'

Jackson, Miss.

LAW DEP'T. ON JULY 29, 1953 ! FIRST NEGRO

Sat. 8/13/60

EVER TO HOLD THIS POST, HE HAD EARLIER SUCCESS DE-

P. 4

FENDING THE CITY IN A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUIT !

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

One Out of Seven Free In 1830

Atlanta Daily World

Negroes Owned Plantations Before War, Book Declares

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 8/19/60

By MILTON SCOTT
FOR (ANP)

P. 1

Thousands of Americans are descendants of Negroes who were free before the Civil War.

In fact one out of every seven Negroes in the United States was free in 1830. Some of these free Negroes owned large plantations in the South.

This information and other widely unknown facts were revealed by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson's in a book entitled "Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830."

The general belief among most Negroes an dalmost all whites is that all Negroes in America before the Civil War were slaves or temporary indentured servants.

It is a revelation, indeed, that any Negroes in America even owned slaves. According to the record, a goodly number of Negroes in the South before the Civil War owned large tracts of land and had from 10 to 200 slaves on each plantation.

There was one Negro in Lexington, Ky. in 1830 worth $200,000, according to Dr. Woodson. The richest merchant in Macon, Ga. was a free Negro. A free Negro named Thomas Lafon in New Orleans had a half million dollars in real estate. A man named Cyprian Richard of Louisiana bought an estate for $225,000 including 91 slaves.

Woodson disclosed that Marie Metover of Natchtoches owned 2,000 acres and 50 slaves, and Charles Rogues of the same city owned 47 slaves.

Another free Negro named Martin Donate of St. Landry owned 4,500 arpents of land and 89 slaves. He had personnal property worth $46,000.

The historian disclosed also that one Jesu Jones was owner of one of the best hotels in Charleston, S. C. and had $40,000 worth of other property.

There was a free Negro in St. Paul's Parish in South Carolina who had 200 slaves in 1857.

One estimate is that at least 49,000 free Negroes owned nearly 100,000 slaves. Woodson disclosed that of 860 free Negroes in Charleston, 130 of them paid taxes on 390 slaves.

Hit Feel Good To Hold Bible, Says Former Slave, 121

The Atlanta Constitution p. 13
Atlanta Ga.

By FRANK WELLS

"I can't rightly read hit but hit do feel good just to hold the Good Book. Right in the middle hit's got my birthday."

Thurs 8-18-60

Sure enough, in the middle of the small black Bible was scribbled Uncle Bart's birthday—June 27, 1839. Uncle Bart said that that was the right date, although it had been put in the book many years after his birth.

113

Uncle Bartow Jackson lives in a little one-room house at 1157 Moton Ave., SW, just off University avenue.

He is a very small Negro man, but he isn't bent. His eyes are a little cloudy—but it's hard to say whether from infirmity or just reminiscences.

"Sho I remember when old Sherman come through. Well, not rightly Sherman hisself, but some of his men. The fust bunch of them come to the place and told Old Marster that he'd have to let us go—we wuz free.

"Ol' Marster tol' 'em, 'I bought 'em and I paid for 'em and I'll do with 'em whut I please.' Well, that bunch of 'em went away.

"Little while later—couple o' days, mebbe—another bunch of 'em come. This time they wuz a man with some gold on him with 'em. He said let us go and Ol' Marster did. They tuk my daddy with 'em to look after the stock and they left me.

"I was a man growed at the time, and I could do anything on the farm, so I stayed."

Uncle Bart was born in Clayton County on "Mr. Thompson Nash's place." He located the plantation as being between McDonough and Lovejoy.

"Hit mought of been in Henry County. Henry County used to be real big till they nibbled all these other counties offen it," Uncle Bart said.

Uncle Bart stayed at the Nash place after the war. "I wuz named Jackson 'cause my daddy was owned when he wuz borned by a man named Jackson. We wuz sold some (several) times.

"Onct we belonged to a man named James. He made us learn to read and figure and kep' us younguns at our lessons. Whut he didn't teach hisself, his wife or chillun did. The next place over was owned by a man what if he caught you with jus' a stub of a pencil ahind yo' ear would whup the livin' tar outen you. I'm glad I didn't stay at his place."

Uncle Bart's education has fallen by the long, long wayside of his many years, and his eyes aren't good enough now to read, even if he could.

"I made many a crop of cotton," Uncle Bart scratched at his white-wooled poll, grinned, and said, "Guess I'm still raising a pretty good crop of it."

Uncle Bart said the best time in his more than 100 years was since he had been living alone.

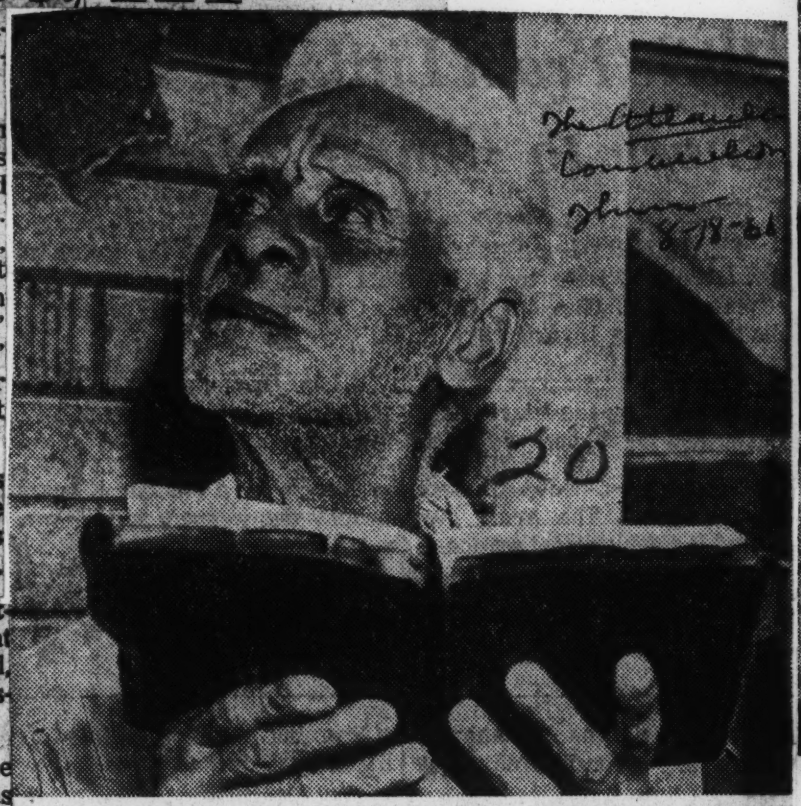
"Don't nobody bother me much, but somebody broke in here t'other night and tuk my pistol and some sheets. I didn't have no money for 'em to git."

The old man apologized for his front yard where the bitterweeds were fighting a winning battle with some flowers. "I had it mowed right purty, but they done dumped some dirt down there that washed down on me and I can't get ahead of the weeds."

After coming to Atlanta 21 years ago, Uncle Bart still made a little money now and then working in the yards of his white folks — people who had known him from his country days.

Uncle Bart fathered 14 children, four of them still living. He doesn't know how many grandchildren or great - grandchildren he has. "They lives in New York and Detroit and all over the place. I don't know where all them chillun are."

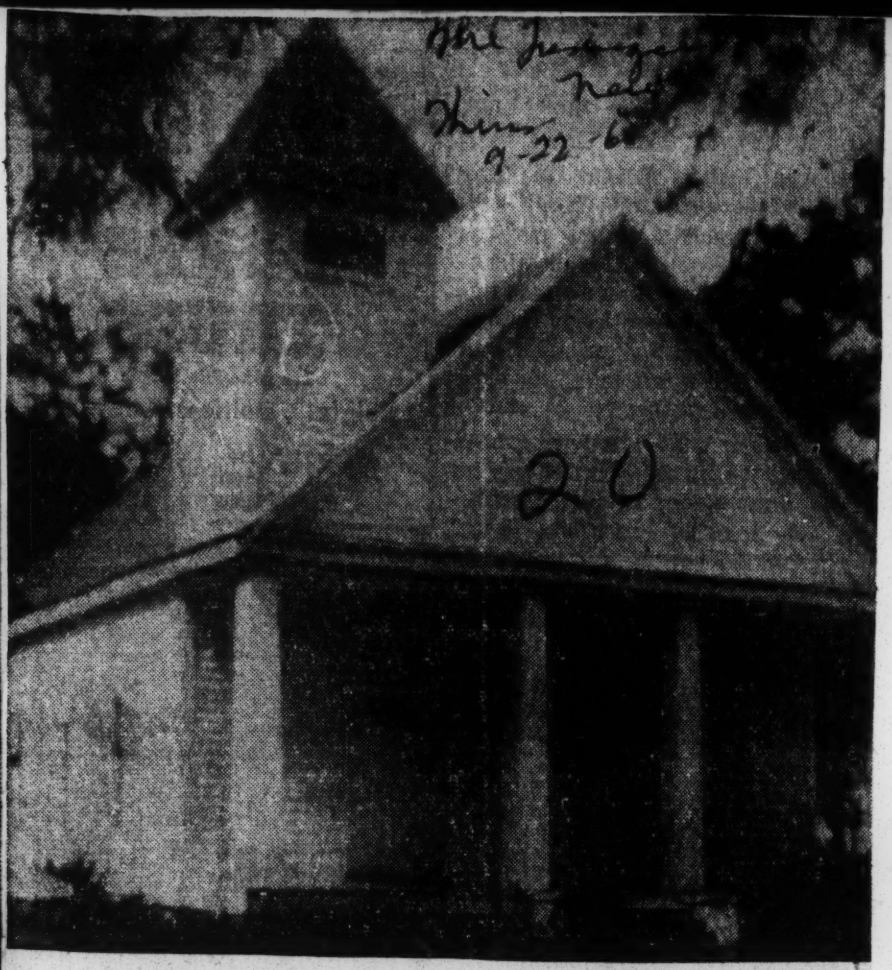
Uncle Bart is alone — and happy.



Staff Photo—Roy Autry

'HIT DO FEEL GOOD TO HOLD THE GOOD BOOK'

Bible Records Bartow Jackson's Age as 121



CUBAHATCHIE CHURCH HOMECOMING SCENE

Century-Old Church Will Hold Homecoming Oct. 2

The Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Ala.

The historic old Cubahatchie Baptist Church at Shorter will observe its annual homecoming service on Sunday, Oct. 2. The pastor, Rev. Robert Edge, of Montgomery, will deliver the 11 o'clock message following the Sunday School hour which opens at 10 o'clock.

Dating back 119 years, the church was founded in 1841 on land donated by Daniel McGill. It was reorganized just 100 years back in 1850 and two years later, the present building was erected.

Serving the century-old church at its first pastor was Rev. W. S. Lloyd. Charter members included Richard Stratford, Harriet Stratford, Jacob R. Pullen, Ann Pullen, L. U. Newman, Margaret Pool, William S. Lloyd, John Robbinson, Sarah Robbinson, Dan'l McGill, Elizabeth McGill, Jane McGill, Fannie Bell, Sara Ann Bell, Mary Westmoreland, John Jones, Reubin Blakey, Sam Cunningham, Eliza Cunningham, Rebecca Kennedy, Martha Simmons, John Stratford, Mary Stratford, B. A. Blakey, Eliza Dukes, Martha Dukes, Biddie Simmons and Francis Robertson.

Following a basket lunch at the noon hour on homecoming day, a special musical program will be featured during the afternoon to be presented by the Bowman Harmony Quartett, of Montgomery.

The church membership, together with all former members, former pastors and friends are invited to attend.

20 1960

Writer Records Interesting Happenings On "The Day Tuskegee Was Born"

The day that Tuskegee was founded was a day unlike any day before or since. For on this day the greatest assembly of people ever to gather in Tuskegee had collected where Courthouse and Square are now located to witness a most unusual athletic contest. A great ball game was to be played between the Tuskegees, Chunnanuge's, Chehaws, Auttossees, and Tallassees. Indians from far away towns on the Chattahoochee, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Alabama rivers had collected to observe the game and to bet on their favorite towns. Also present were a crowd of traders, gamblers, theives, riff raff, frontiermen, and countless land speculators, who had come no doubt to swindle and defraud the hapless Indians with worthless trinkets and bad whiskey.

Among the notables of a great many creek villages and towns assembled, was the famous Indian fighter and soldier, General Thomas S. Woodward, whose courage at the Battle of Auttossee and Caleebe Swamp was known and remembered by many of his former foes who were present at this great event. The year was 1833 and the month was October, which followed the "Boos-ke-tau" or green corn festival, an annual event from which the Creeks dated. all important events.

"Boos-ke-tau" was a celebration which lasted eight days in the larger villages restored the Indian to himself, his family, to his nation. This festival was a feast of general amnesty, corresponding to the year of jubilee of the Jews, and absolved the Indian from every crime except murder. All memory of wrong was blotted out by the green corn dance, and all debts were forgiven. Persons guilty of adultery, and felons dodging justice who returned during the boos-ke-tau were sure to find forgiveness and forgetfulness.

The day on which Tuskegee was founded was a festive one, and the warm October sun made it a fine occasion for the speculators and land grabbers who came to barter with the Indians for the lands which had been allotted them under the terms of the Creek cession Treaty of 1832.

Under this treaty signed by the United States and by the representatives of the Creek Nation, each Chief or Micco was given a section of land which was to be sold, and the proceeds given to him and his family. The heads of families, other than chiefs, were allotted a half section of land, and was to receive the entire proceeds from its sale to help defray the cost of relocation West of the Mississippi, where the Indians were promised title to land that would endure" as long as the grass grows or waters run." At no time would territories or states be created out of these lands. On the day the great ball game was held, the unscrupulous land speculators, for a few drinks of whiskey or some colored beads, acquired title to much of the land in the Creek territory.

The site of Tuskegee was formerly owned by William Walker, an Indian trader, who acquired a fortune in the Territory, and left his holdings to Edward Handrick, his executor, who gave 80 acres of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 77, range 24 for the county seat. On this day of the Great Ball Game, Tuskegee was laid off in lots of two acres each, with streets running at right angles, with the cardinal points of the compass so as to run along the ridge without allowing any magnetic variation.

At the time of the ball game only one house stood among the trees on the Square. This house was a double log cabin which stood on the corner later occupied by Brewer's hotel. This house which was built by major James Dent was the first house erected in Tuskegee.

The Square on this October day was laid out in much the same manner as a football field with goal posts which were one hundred and forty yards apart.. From twelve to twenty points, according to the previous agreement. was the game. The ball had to pass between the goal post to count a point. A scoop net with a handle three feet long was held in each hand of the players, each player having two of these rackets, or hurls. Each player endeavored to catch the ball with these rackets, and to hurl it to the goal where his own tribe or team was grouped ,guarding the property they had piled up, as bets.

The game was quite like our football, played somewhat on the same principle. Sportsmanship as we know it today did not exist. Scrapping, gouging, shoulder hitting, hair pulling, and every trick known to Indian cunning was indulged in to make a goal. The ball was made of buckskin and weighed about eight ounces. It was tossed up the center of the field by the challenging side, and the first man to reach it had the right to throw it. Women lined the side of the playing field with vessels of water, and wine, watching every opportunity of assisting the men of their respective towns.

When a player caught the ball with his hurls it was legal to use every trick to prevent him from throwing it. Piling on was a common tactic employed to hurt or kill an opponent. Often the man having possession of the ball was hurt or even killed during the excitment of the game. Umpires were chosen from disinterested tribes. It was considered a mild game indeed when they were not mobbed by 100 maddened players and a thousand shouting partisans. An Indian who wouldn't bet his entire property, including his wife, on the outcome of a ball game was not considered worthy to wear a scalp. As all Indians were great gamblers, many were left impovished by the results of a single ball game.

The players were all naked except a flap or loin cloth, tied around the middle with a raw hide thong. The body was greased with hickory nut oil, so that it would be difficult for the opposing players to seize and hold the man who was trying to throw the ball. The players before each game took medicine—black drink—and held religious services before each game, as if going to war.

Unfortunally history does not record the outcome of the great ball game played the day Tuskegee was founded. Had the writer of this article been present, he would have placed all of his wampum on the fierce and cruel Auttossees who lived on the Tallapoosa in Macon County.

General Woodward, who was accompanied by Col. Deas, a South Carolinian, selected his home site on the ridge overlooking the foothills to the north on this day, and later built his home here, planting cedar trees taken from the birth place of Oceola, near Franklin.

Macon County was created by an act of the Legislature December 18, 1832. The County was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, a distinguished revolutionary soldier and statesman of North Carolina, who was representative in Congress from 1791 to 1821. Last of the Creeks were removed from the area in the Spring of 1836 ending a colorful past.

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

Judge Francis RIVERS...

New Orleans, La

...THE FIRST NEGRO EVER

Sat, 9-24-60

TO SIT IN EMERGENCY SESSIONS

p. 15

OF THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT

20

--APPROVED FOR THIS POSITION BY FIVE APPELATE COURT

JUDGES ON SEPTEMBER 7, 1954 !

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—p. 7

Things You Should Know

Jackson Advocate

Robert Brown ELLIOTT...

Jackson, Miss

...BORN OUT OF SLAVERY IN

BOSTON, ON AUGUST 11, 1842,

Sat, 9-17-60

HE GRADUATED ETON COLLEGE,

ENGLAND ! HE BECAME A CON-

p. 4

GRESSMAN FROM SOUTH CARO-

LINA IN THE U.S. 43rd CONGRESS!

20

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—p. 7

20 1960

Things You Should Know

La Weekly

Sgt. William H. Carney...

New Orleans La.

Sat. 1/30/60 P.11

...THE HERO OF THE NEGRO

VOLUNTEER 54th MASSACHUSETTS

REGIMENT. IN THE BATTLE OF FORT

WAGNER, ON JULY 18, 1863, HE MET OVERWHELMING ODDS, CRYING,

"THE OLD FLAG NEVER TOUCHED THE GROUND, BOYS."!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

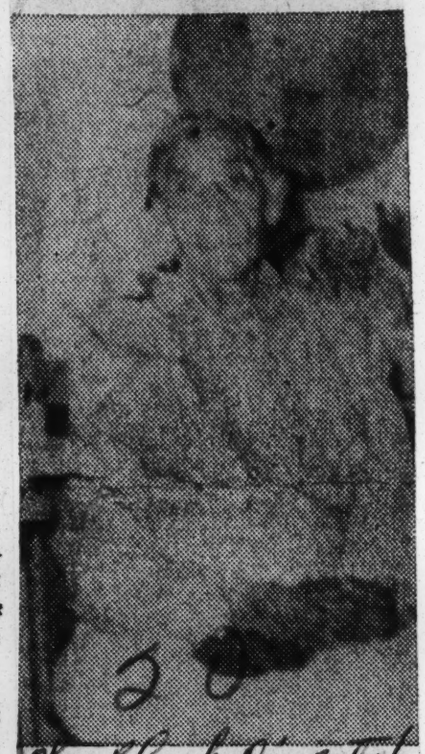
Woman Who Went West On Wagon Train Dies

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Mrs. Ella Moore, a pioneer who came West with one of the famous wagon trains from Sparta, Ill., in 1891, died here last week.

She was 90 years old and mother of one of the Southland's civic leaders, Mrs. Marguerite Carr, president of the Val Verde Park Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Moore was widowed in 1916. Her husband, Leavy, was killed by rival factions during the early battles for control of the rubbish business which he had operated before, during and after the turn of the century as one of the first Negro businessmen in this area.

ONE CENTURY OLD



The Black Dispatch

Mrs. Sallie Roberta Scott was born near the town of Grenada, Miss., June 25, 1860. She celebrated her 100th birthday June 25, 1960, in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pearl Freeman.

Mrs. Scott moved to Oklahoma in 1904 near the town of Wetumka, and lived there until 1958, when she moved to Wetumka where she now lives.

Oklahoma City Okla

She gave her service to all races as a nurse, from her early womanhood until her health failed seven years ago. She is active, sees well, and does not wear glasses. She can walk three blocks and back without tiring out.

Fifty guests helped to celebrate her birthday with her daughter. Out-of-town guests were two granddaughters, Mrs. Zephyr Mae Smith, San Francisco, Calif., and Mrs. Hersece Fields of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. and Mrs. E. K. King, Rev. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Inola Scott, Mrs. Nora West of Wewoka, Mrs. Rozena Liddel of Holdenville, and other friends of Wetumka and community.

Mrs. Scott is a member of the New Hope Baptist church of Wetumka, of which Rev. R. T. Rucker is pastor.

Civil War Group Urges Everyone To Participate

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 8-3-60

Civil War Centennial division teads and committee chairmen were told Tuesday that the February celebration will be a success by "everybody getting into the act."

Robert H. Rockhold, producing company representative, met with the group the the Chamber of Commerce and outlined assigned duties.

"It will not be just a Chamber of Commerce project, or a city or a county project, but everybody's project," Rockhold said. He is a representative of the John B. Rogers Producing Co. with which the city and county have a contract to stage the event.

James G. Pruett is general chairman. The seven division heads are Spede Bryan, revenue; Carl Bear, participation; Carter Hardwick, spectacle tickets; G. A. Dozier, spectacle production; Charles Brightwell, publicity; Max Baum, hospitality; W. M. Blount and Holman Head, special events.

Inauguration Day will be on Saturday, when a parade will follow the same route at the same time as on the inauguration day 100 years ago. The oath of office of Jefferson Davis will be re-enacted at the exact minute it was given in 1860.

FIRING ON SUMTER

"The Man and the Hour," a nightly spectacular, will be staged at the Coliseum during the week. It will be followed by a fireworks display depicting the firing on Ft. Sumter.

The commemoration program will be the first of a series of similar programs in many other cities of the nation. A Commemoration Ball, with those attending dressed in Confederate costumes will climax the event on Saturday evening, Feb. 18.

Confederate souvenirs on sale during the week will include the half dollar, the only coin used by the Confederacy. It will be good for valid transactions during the Centennial.

The week's activities will begin Sunday, Feb. 12, with a religious rededication. Churches will be asked individually to have services in observance of the centennial. That night they will be asked to combine services.

A Queen of the Confederacy will be chosen on Monday, climaxing Belles of the Confederacy Day.

Tuesday, designed Junior Citizen Day, is set aside for young people to participate in essay contests. Prizes will ge given.

Wednesday will be Confederate Ladies Day with style shows and ante-bellum teas.

CIVIL WAR DATA

Speakers who are authorities on Civil War data will address civic luncheon groups Thursday, Confederate Commemoration Day.

A re-enactment of the arrival of Jefferson Davis in Montgomery and a torchlight parade to the Capitol will high light Friday, Jefferson Davis Day.

Things You Should Know

The Call
Premier Moise
Kansas City, Mo.
TSHOMBE..
Fri. 8-12-60
2D

...OF THE PROVINCE OF KATANGA IN THE CONGO, DECLARED TOTAL INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 11, 1960, IN REPLY TO HIS CALL FOR U.N. HELP TO QUELL HIS MUTINOUS ARMY, DR. BUNCHE PROMISED, "AS MUCH ASSISTANCE AS POSSIBLE"! CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1960

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

Robert Brown ELLIOTT...

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 8-20-60

...BORN OUT OF SLAVERY IN BOSTON, ON AUGUST 11, 1842, HE GRADUATED ETON COLLEGE, ENGLAND! HE BECAME A CONGRESSMAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE U.S. 43rd CONGRESS!

p. 11

20

CONTINENTAL FEATURES — 5

Things You Should Know

Jackson Advocate

Fred R. MOORE...

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 8-20-60

...BORN ON JUNE 16, 1857, IN VIRGINIA, OF A SLAVE MOTHER! HE BECAME A FAMED POLITICIAN AND THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK AGE!

p. 4

CONTINENTAL FEATURES — 209

HISTORY THIS WEEK

Aug. 14, 1875—Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, noted composer, born London, England.

Aug. 15, 1880—Dr. Monroe N. Work, world famous scholar and author of Year Book, born in North Carolina.

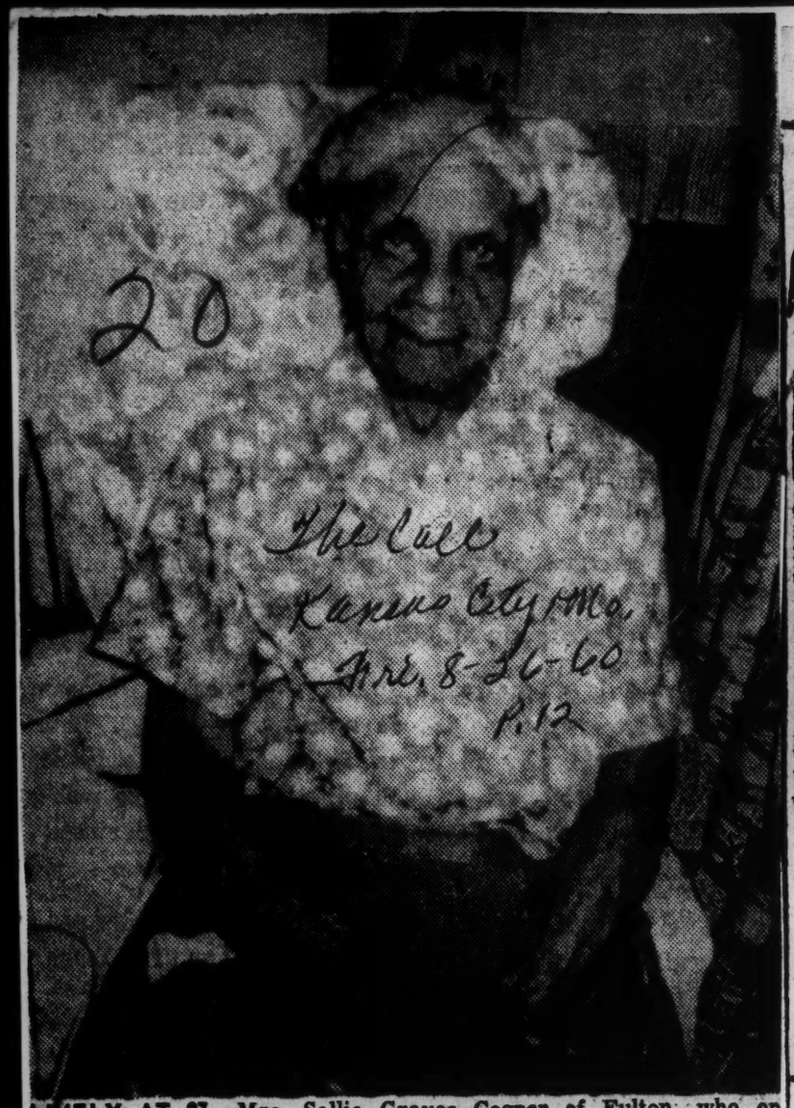
Aug. 17, 1887—Marcus Garvey, founder of the United Negro Improvement, born in Jamaica.

Aug. 18, 218 BC—Hannibal, one of history's great generals began his march through Spain and France and over the Alps to Switzerland and Italy.

Aug. 20, 1791—The Haitian rebellion under the leadership of Jean J. Dessalaines began.

20

8-20-60



LIVELY AT 97.—Mrs. Sallie Graves Cooper of Fulton, who on August 24, was 97, is still lively. She lives in her own home and is in fairly good health. She is taken care of by her granddaughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Elton Cooper. She is a member of Calvary Baptist church and has been for over 75 years.

Celebrates 97th Birthday

FULTON, Mo. — Mrs. Sallie Graves Cooper, a native of the State of Virginia and a resident of this city for the past 90 years, celebrated her birthday August 24.

She was married early in life to Frank Graves and to this union one child was born, Lula G. Edwards. Both have preceded her in death.

There were seven grandchildren, Mrs. Alice E. Cooper, Robert, Harry, Theodore, Ray, Roy and Harold Edwards.

Theodore and Robert Edwards have also preceded her in death; three great-grandchildren, Mrs. Alyce L. Childs, Mrs. Joan McQuarry and Janetta Edwards and four great-great-grandchildren.

Later in life, she was united in marriage to Edward Cooper who also has preceded her in death. She is a member of Calvary Baptist church and has been for over 75 years.

Mrs. Cooper is living in her own home, in fairly good health and is given the best of care by her granddaughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Elton Cooper.

Things You Should Know

Abbie MITCHELL...

... AS SHE APPEARED WHEN, AT THE AGE OF 14, SHE TOOK THE LEAD IN WILL MARION COOK'S MUSICAL "CLORINDY," AND WED THE COMPOSER! SHE TOURED THE WORLD, GIVING 3 COMMAND PERFORMANCES! IN 1915, SHE STARRED IN "DARKYDOM"; 1926 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY "IN ABRAHAM'S BOSOM"; MORE RECENTLY IN "PORGY & BESS" AND "THE LITTLE FOXES"!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1960

Things You Should Know

The Capital-Kansas City, Kans.

Judge Lawson E. THOMAS...

Fri. 6-24-60

p. 21

...JUSTICE OF FLORIDA'S

FIRST ALL-NEGRO COURT SINCE RECONSTRUCTION! AGE 52, HE WAS

20

SWORN IN MAY 22, 1950, IN MIAMI!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—ED

Morning Mail
Birmingham Post-Herald

Reconstruction Days Described By Writer

Birmingham, Ala.
Fri. 6-17-60

Being an elderly man myself, I did not wish to hurt the pride of any other elders regarding Mr. Gunter's remarks on some statement I had made with reference to "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers"—not that Mr. Gunter isn't broadminded enough to know about things those people wrought upon the South.

20

p. 10

Southern states were put under military government and leading white men of the South were denied the right to hold office.

Congress next passed the 14th Amendment making the "freedman" a cittizen. Most of the leading men of the South had held public office or had been officers in the United States Army before the war and had taken an oath to abide by the Constitution. Acceptance of the 14th Amendment deprived the South of some of its most outstanding leaders.

After passions had died down it was generally recognized that President Johnson was right in many of his plans for the South and now he is much more highly regarded than in his own day.

But after the 14th was accepted over the heads of men like President Johnson, Southern leaders were not allowed to vote or hold high office and the great majority of the white population was against the amendment. The states were forced back into the Union under the most humiliating conditions.

White adventurers from the North came into the South and united illiterate ex-slaves and a class of local whites known as "scalawags" into the Republican Party in the South.

These politicians from the North were known as "carpetbaggers" since they carried carpet-bags instead of leather ones. By controlling the Negro vote, these carpetbaggers got themselves elected to the principal offices. With illiterate Negroes and scalawags in the legislature to do their bidding, the so-called reconstruction of the Southern states was under way.

The Southern people suffered greatly under carpetbag and Negroes were ignorant and voted as they were told. The most absurd laws were passed and heavy taxes were levied on property owned mostly by the white people of the South who could not vote. Large amounts of money were stolen and state debts ran into millions.

General Grant blessed (?) the South further, after succeeding President Johnson, by sending troops into the South to force the white people to submit to carpet-bag and Negro rule.

President Hayes, being a little broader between the eyes and having a heart, withdrew the troops from the South. The white people then took control of their state governments and the South started upon the long and difficult task of building a new social and industrial order.

Will Mr. L's take remembrance of these facts and "right about face," letting your white South continue.

GRADY O. BEASLEY,
604 W. 17th St.,
Jasper.

Things You Should Know

Mr. Archie Lang...

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 7/2/60

...NATIVE OF WELEETKA, OKLA.,

20

p. 4

AND A GRADUATE OF SOUTHERN AND NEW YORK UNIVERSITIES! HE IS 44 YEARS OLD WITH 8 YEARS IN THE U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE, NOW IN HIS 2ND YEAR AS SECOND SEC'Y AT AMERICAN EMBASSY, ACRA, GHANA, WEST AFRICA!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—

Things You Should Know

The Call
Fred R.
Kansas City, Mo.

MOORE...

Fri. 7/1/60

P. 19 20

...Bo...

IN VIRGINIA, OF A SLAVE MOTHER!

HE BECAME A FAMED POLITICIAN AND

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK AGE!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.

Adam Sat. 7/23/60

PERRY P. 11

20

...BORN IN SLAVERY, HE WAS

HIRED OUT TO THE SOUTH CARO-

LINA RAILROAD IN 1834! HE SERVED

AS FIREMAN FOR ENGINEER H.G.RAWORTH IN 1852, WITH

A PERFECT WORK RECORD FOR THE NEXT NINETEEN YEARS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES — Cc

Memorial To Attucks Set For Boston

Chang World
Ohan, Ala.
Wed. 7/20/60

DETROIT, Mich. — A memorial to the first American Negro to give his life for his country, will be held in Boston Commons, Aug. 16, at 11:30 a. m.

The memorial to Crispus Attucks will be staged by the delegates to the Imperial Council of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine during their 1960 Conclave. The delegates will represent more than [illegible] temples in as many cities throughout the Nation.

The Memorial oration will be delivered by John Wesley Dobbs, Grandmaster of Georgia's Prince Hall Masons, and a Shriner himself.

The services will be presided over by James E. Denkins, Imperial Director of Public Relations, Baltimore, Maryland.

Crispus Attucks and four other American patriots are commemorated on Boston Commons as the first to lose their lives for American independence on March 5, 1770.

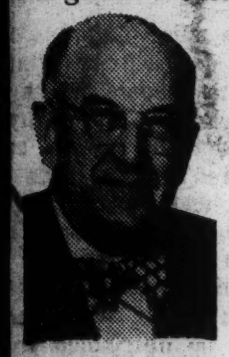
The Shrine conclave, which will be held virtually under the shadows of the statue, is dedicated to "Peace, Charity, Fellowship, Democracy and Americanism."

An Atrocious Crime And The Hawes Riot

By C. M. Stanley

Editor, The Alabama Journal

WHAT WAS probably the most atrocious crime ever committed in Alabama occurred in Birmingham December 3, 1888. The crime was heinous in itself, but it resulted in a riot at the Jefferson County jail in which eleven men were killed by deputy sheriffs and 27 wounded.



STANLEY

Public indignation against the criminal was so intense that a large body of men decided to take the law into their own hands, and storm the jail, but the sheriff defended his prisoner even at the tragic cost of so many lives.

RICHARD P. (DICK) Hawes, a locomotive engineer, assisted by Negro accomplices killed his wife, Emma Hawes and their two children. The two little girls were Irene, age 8, and Mary age 11. The wife and little Irene were killed at the family home.

Mary the other daughter came home unexpectedly and Hawes met her at the door and took her for a street car ride to East Lake. There he killed Mary as the two strolled through East Lake park in the night.

Mary was thrown into East Lake's waters without anything to hold down the body. The bodies of the wife and little Irene were weighted and thrown into the old lake at Lakeview at the foot of Red Mountain in Birmingham.

HAWES WENT on his regular run as railroad engineer to Columbus, Mississippi and there married hastily Maye Story. When he came back to Birmingham a couple of days later with his new bride officers met him at the L&N station and carried him to jail.

The unweighted body of Mary had come to the surface in East Lake. When people learned that the wife and the other daughter were missing they dragged Lakeview and brought up the two bodies there.

These sensational developments stirred public feeling and indignation as never before in Birmingham.

ON Dec. 8, 1888, five days after the Hawes crime, a night mob formed to storm the county jail then located at 4th Avenue and 21st Street. Sheriff Joe Smith, member of one of Jefferson County's oldest families, sent word to the leaders that he proposed to defend his prisoner.

The courthouse was under construction adjoining the jail, and Sheriff Smith posted 16 deputies in the windows and scaffolding of the building, commanding an alley approach to the jail entrance. He again warned the advancing crowd not to move up the alley or he would shoot. The crowd surged forward and the command was given to fire. Eleven men fell dead, and 27 wounded. Postmaster Albert Throckmorton in his bedroom across the street dressing was struck by one of the bullets and killed though he had no part in the attack on the jail.

THE nature of Hawes' atrocious crime and the tragic outcome of the attempt to lynch Hawes had aroused the city to intense emotional indignation. Hawes was not brought to trial until April 1889. Dr. Frank Willis Barnett, editor, lawyer and minister, was appointed by the court to defend Hawes, but it was not possible to make much defense.

Another incident at this time stirred still more feeling in Birmingham. A reporter for the Birmingham Age, then a small newspaper, had written much about the Hawes case under the anonymous name, "Silent Eye." In the paper's edition of April 1, 1889 the Silent Eye wrote a sensational story of Hawes' escape from jail. The story concluded by saying that it was an April Fool joke.

Hundreds of people cancelled their subscription to the paper, the Silent Eye was fired, and the paper suffered so severely that it soon passed into other hands.

AMONG the spectators at the Hawes riot with whom I have discussed the event in years past was W. J. (Jack) Adams, the well known druggist who was a brother-in-law of Walter Moore and of Maj. John D. Elliott of the Peoples Bank. Mr. Adams was a boy at the time and knew how to slip around and stay in the background. He escaped any injury but always remembered the terrifying incident so well as to keep him out of mischief and bad company thereafter.

On February 28, 1900 in the jailyard adjoining the alley driveway where eleven men demanding Hawes' death had themselves been killed, Hawes was hanged. But it took Birmingham a long time to settle down to normal life after all the excitement and sensational developments in the Hawes case.

EVEN so, Birmingham in those days had a great deal of lawlessness of one kind or another. No one knew when something sensational was going to happen. Soon after my arrival in Birmingham in 1901 and went to work as a cub reporter for the Age-Herald I stopped at Adams drug store for a cigar and was standing in the front door when a man from Illinois whom I had known for many years passed. We greeted each other, went from the cigar counter to the front entrance and were standing there when two men began shooting at each other across the street in front of the old Peerless saloon.

They were running around a big telephone pole, each one reaching around trying to shoot the other.

The only damage was that one of them shot the other through the ear.

I looked around and Mr. Morrison was down behind the cigar counter. Too amazed to move, I had watched the shooting spellbound from the doorway. Mr. Morrison went back to Illinois and told my mother what a wild town her son had chosen in which to live, and that I had put on a special show for him while he was in Birmingham, having stopped in town between trains for only a few hours.

NEGRO HISTORY QUIZ

By LETTY M. SHAW

(Entertain and educate yourself by matching the titles in Column 1 with the names in Column 2. Answers below.)

1.	Postal Employee	( ) Clyde McPhatter
2.	Basketball Player	( ) Nathaniel Scurlark
3.	President Dental Health Club, Jefferson County	( ) Julia J. Travis
4.	Attorney	( ) Paul T. Brown
5.	Druggist	( ) Harold D. Long
6.	Giant's Pitcher	( ) B. T. Harvey
7.	Basketball Coach	( ) Thomas Flagg
8.	Judge	( ) Juanita Kidd Stout
9.	Musical Director	( ) Florence Allen Holmes
10.	White House Administrative Officer	( ) James M. Miller
11.	Alto Saxophonist	( ) John W. Nixon
12.	Drummer	( ) C. B. Powell
13.	Singer	( ) William Warr
14.	Boxer	( ) Montego Joe
15.	Science Teacher	( ) Roy Eaton
16.	College Sports Leader	( ) Sam Jones
17.	Comedian	( ) David Gaines
18.	Choral Composer	( ) Billy Hunter
19.	Ambassador to Ghana	( ) Aaron E. Henry
20.	N.Y. Amsterdam News Publisher	( ) E. Frederic Morrow
21.	National Association of Negro & Professional Women's Clubs President	( ) Joe Chisolm
22.	Pianist	( ) Myles A. Paige
23.	Minister	( ) A. D. Shores
24.	Philadelphia Asst. District Attorney	( ) Ornette Coleman
25.	Principal	( ) John Morrow

Negro History Quiz Answers:

21, 18, 3, 20, 1, 12, 9, 6, 2, 14, 5, 10, 17, 8, 4, 11, 19,

Column 2 should read: 13, 7, 25, 15, 23, 16, 22, 24,

Westley Taylor, 103, Led Active Life Until Recently

Westley Taylor, 103, Washington area resident for more than 30 years, died yesterday at St. Elizabeths Hospital. His home was at 1522 Eighth street N.W.

Mr. Taylor was well known in his neighborhood for repairing the toys of his friends' children. He was an active gardener, and until recently planted seed and chopped wood.

Born on Christmas Day, 1856, in Sumter, S. C., Mr. Taylor was a farmer in his native State for most of his life. He came to the Washington area in 1928 and worked briefly for contracting companies. He worked as a janitor in an apartment building in the 1300 block of Clifton street N.W. for 20 years.

Mr. Taylor's birthday parties always were combined with Christmas festivities. Last Christmas he received a note of congratulation from Presi-

dent Eisenhower.

He was a member of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, 1114 Sixth street N.W.

Mr. Taylor leaves his wife, Viola, of the home address;

WESTLEY TAYLOR

three sons, Joseph, of Cincinnati; Richard, of McKeesport, Pa., and Willie, of 1705 North Capitol street; two daughters, Mrs. Maggie Harvin of 139 P street N.W. and Miss Matilda Taylor of 303 Tenth street S.E.; a brother, Charlie, and a sister, Mrs. Peggie Hopkins, both of Sumter, S. C.; 20 grandchildren, 32 great-grandchildren, and six great-great-granchildren.

Things You Should Know

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel
the Louisville Defender

FISHER

Louisville, Ky

WHEN THE STATE OF OKLA-

Mon. 3-17-60

HOMA SET UP AN ALL-NEGRO LAW

20 Pg 5

SCHOOL, JUST FOR HER, SHE APPEAL-

ED HER CASE! ON FEB. 16, 1948, THE

SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO MAKE THE UNI-

VERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LAW SCHOOL ADMIT HER!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES — RR

Robert Home Celebrates His 101st Birthday

ROBERT HOME

The Black Dispatch

March 15 was a special day for Robert Home, 414 N. Stiles street. It marked his 101st birthday.

Mr. Home was born March 15, 1859, 17 miles from Dallas, Texas. He came to Oklahoma in 1891 from McKinney, Texas.

3-26-60

He is blessed with a daughter who lives at Kansas City, Mo., and son in McKinney, Texas.

Until three years ago he was very active. He is a member of the First Baptist church and enjoys TV daily at Gordon's Nursing Home, 414 N. Stiles, where he is in retirement.

The kindly white-haired gentleman was asked by a Black Dispatch reporter the secret of a rich, full life. "My advice to the younger is," he replied, "remember the Golden Rule: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

20 1960

Things You Should Know

William L.

The Black Dispatch

DAWSON...

Oklahoma City, Okla.

...DEMOCRAT CONGRESS-

Jan. 1 - 29, 60.

MAN OF ILL, -- ON JAN. 18,

20 P.8

1949 HE BECAME THE FIRST

NEGRO EVER TO HEAD A CO...

GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE! -

HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

MRS. FRANCIE SINKFIELD
She's in good health

P. 7

Georgia Native Here Has 101st Birthday

Mrs. Francie Sinkfield, 4624 Park Boulevard, celebrated her 101st birthday yesterday. A Georgia native, she came to Louisville in 1923. A hip broken two years ago still bothers her, but otherwise she's in good health. Of eight children, five survive, along with five grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

A Thumbnail Sketch Of Famous Negroes In History

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Negro Inventors:

BENJAMIN BANNEKER, a surveyor, an astronomer and the maker of the first clock produced in the United States

NORBERT RILLIEUX, the inventor of the Vacuum Pan for refining sugar

Thurs. 2-25-60

JAN MATZELIGER, the inventor of the Lasting Machine by which the manufacture of shoes was revolutionized

GRANVILLE T. WOODS, the inventor of many electrical appliances which helped to electrify modern life

ELIJAH McCOY, the inventor of the Lubricating Cup which facilitated the oiling of machinery

Negro Scientists: P. 4

JAMES McCUNE SMITH, physician and anthropologist combatting the theory of racial inferiority

CHARLES H. TURNER, specialist in animal behavior—ants and bees

ERNEST EVERETT JUST, an authority on marine biology, life at the bottom of the sea

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, an agricultural chemist, working especially with peanuts and sweet potatoes

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HINTON, discoverer of a test and cure for a social disease

PERCY L. JULIAN, an authority on the uses of the soy bean in modern industry and medicine

CHARLES R. DREW, a surgeon and demonstrator of the value and the use of the blood bank

20

Workers for Freedom:

JAMES FORTEN, wealthy anti-slavery philanthropist supporting the work of abolitionists

ROBERT PURVIS, one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society and an agent of the "Underground Railroad"

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, a lecturer in the employ of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and a warm supporter of Garrison

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an anti-slavery lecturer and an historian exposing the evils of slavery

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, the radical abolitionist, determined, like DAVID WALKER, to call upon the slaves to destroy their masters and set themselves free

MARTIN R. DELANRY, an annalist recording the significant achievements of the Negro and a colonizationist seeking other shores than Africa

SOJOURNER TRUTH, a force of abundant inspiration to the harrassed abolitionists and an undaunted advocate of the cause of the lowly

HARRIET TUBMAN, one of the most interesting characters in the history of the United States, noted for delivering hundreds from slavery to freedom by way of the "Underground Railroad" without losing a "passenger"

Advocates of Social Justice

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the greatest Negro hitherto developed in the United States, the main factor in changing the anti-

1915

The Pittsburgh Courier

ASSETS

- In 1915, NAACP officials reported that the 1914 total of 3,000 fully paid memberships had doubled. More than 6,000 persons were owners of financial vouchers, certifying individual membership in the movement.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 2-27-60

- In 1915, Charles H. Houston of Amherst destined to become probably the most effective constitutional lawyer of his time) and Francis E. Rivers, of Yale (eventually exalted to the position of an outstanding judge, in New York) were both elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

P. 3 20

- In 1915, Lewis Julian of the University of Chicago was a recipient of the Ph.D. degree.
- In 1915, William J. Yerby (Dakar), James C. Carter (Madagascar), Christopher H. Payne (St. Thomas, W. I.), Lemuel H. Livingston (Haiti), William H. Hunt (France) and Herbert R. Wright (Venezuela) were U. S. Consular Service representatives.

LIABILITIES

- In 1915, a total of 56 Negroes were victimized by lynching mobs; an increase of five in excess of the 1914 total of 51.
- In 1915, the Harlem branch of the NAACP bemoaned the condition of many Negroes who lived in New York. It complained, saying: "Colored people of this city are confronted every day of their lives with the most galling conditions, are subjected to insult, are refused service and courteous treatment.

slavery movement from efforts toward disunion to political abolition

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, representative of the recrudescence of the old Abolition spirit which renewed the struggle for social justice

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER, a scholar sacrificing wealth and social position to lead the radical reformers in the battle of civil rights for his rcae

W. E. B. DuBOIS, a highly literary man who left the academic cloisters to play the role of the intellectual leader of his race and to fight in the front rank for equality and justice

WALTER F. WHITE, fearless leader and efficient organizer successful in the making of an agency of protest a determining factor in the affairs of the United States

MARTIN LUTHER KING, militant clergyman and courageous leader of Southern Negroes

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, a most daring and efficient leader who succeeds in gaining ground against apparently insurmountable obstacles within and without his race

CHARLES H. HOUSTON, a brilliant lawyer who led in legal planning and strategy to secure civil rights through the courts

Negroes in the Economic Sphere

JAMES FORTEN, the prosperous maker of devices for handling sails

ROBERT GORDON, the successful coal dealer and investor in real estate

THOMY LAFON, shrewd cotton broker in New Orleans, La.

JOHN McKEE, a real estate dealer who acquired a million dollars worth of property in and out of Philadelphia

SCOTT BOND, the rich planter of Arkansas

JUNIUS G. GROVES, the "Potato King," of Kansas

JOHN MERRICK, founder of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association

SIDNEY D. REDMOND, physician and attorney who, by investing in real estate in Jackson, Mississippi, accumulated considerable wealth which he left in trust

CHARLES C. SPAULDING, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and Negro business statesman

Thumbnail Sketches Of Famous Negroes In History

The Negro and The Drama:

IRA FREDERICK ALDRIDGE, Shakespearan actor prominent in European theatrical circles

EGBERT AUSTIN ("Bert") WILLIAMS, the greatest comedian of his age

CHARLES GILPIN, the star in "Emperor Jones," acknowledged contributor to the theatre of his time

RICHARD B. HARRISON, the star of "Green Pastures," the most popular play of its day, requiring his appearance 1,657 times

PAUL ROBESON, singer-actor reaching his high tide in "Othello" and attaining distinction in other plays

ETHEL WATERS, an actress successful in several roles in recent plays drawing upon the ghetto

LENA HORNE, a star on the level above the caricature of the Negro and interpreting the race as simply human

HILDA SIMMS, the main attraction of "Anna Lucasta" in which she has met the test of the most exacting public at home and abroad

Distinguished Negroes Abroad:

FELIX EBOUE, a leader of French resistance during World War II

IRA ALRIDGE, a great European actor of Shakespearean drama

SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, a talented English musical composer and conductor

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a noted Hatian soldier, statesman and martyr

KWAME NKRUMAH, Prime Minister of Ghana and distinguished statesman

ANTONIO MACEO, a leader in the movement for Cuban independence

NNAMDI AZIKIWIE, militant leader in the fight for Nigerian independence

PLACIDO, one of Cuba's greatest poets

ALEXANDER PUSKIN, the "father of Russian poetry"

JOSE DO PATROCINO, a leader in the Brazilian abolition movement

RUDOLPH DUNBAR, noted British symphonic conductor

DANTES BELLGRADE, famous Haitian scholar and diplomat

The Negro and Music:

DUKE ELLINGTON, prolific composer of distinguished jazz music

ROBERT McFARRIN, baritone singer with the New York Metropolitan Opera Company

WILLIAM C. HANDY, composer of the ever popular "Saint Louis Blues" and considered as "father of the blues"

NAT "KING" COLE, popular recording artist and television personality

Jeff Davis and Fred Douglass

Every five years New York University's Hall of Fame for Great Americans accepts nominations, and this year (as in 1930, 1935, 1950 and 1955) there is a concerted drive to get support for Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, as one of the seven nominees selected.

Among the leading nominators are Senator Richard B. Russell, the eminent Georgia floutlaw, and Mrs. M. F. Wittichen of Coral Gables, Fla., president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who still mourn the surrender at Appommatox Court House and the emancipation of the 4,000,000 slaves, which figures.

On the other hand, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has nominated Frederick Douglass, the great Abolitionist orator and editor, who later became marshal of the District of Columbia and U. S. Minister to Haiti.

Jeff Davis, the traitor, will win over Fred Douglass, the patriot, unless a swarm of nominating letters are received by the N. Y. U. Hall of Fame for the selection of Douglass.

Since Negro literacy is now 97 per cent and there are few colored people, even in jail, who cannot afford a four-cent stamp, it is fervently hoped that the possible deluge of letters will incline the committee to select the patriot rather than the traitor.

Mrs. Scott, 118, dies in Detroit

DETROIT — Mrs. Tempie Scott, 118-year-old native of Mississippi where she resided for most of her life, died last week at a convalescent home where she had been confined for two years with a broken hip.

Mrs. Clovease Jones, 39, of 5133 Belvidere said that her great grandmother remembered many of things that are now preserved only in history books.

"She remembered the Civil War," said Mrs. Jones, adding: "She could recall carrying water to the Confederate soldiers who stopped there (at the plantation) during the fighting."

* * *

JOHN SCOTT, Mrs. Tempie's husband, died when he was in the 90's. The Scotts' daughter died in her 50's.

Besides Mrs. Jones, survivors are Mrs. Annie Johnson and Gus Anderson, great grandchildren; and six great-great grandchildren.

Frederick Douglass' Name Boomed for NYU Hall of Fame

A national drive to get Frederick Douglass, one of America's most brilliant Negro leaders, elected to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans has been announced by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The Hall of Fame which is located on the university heights campus of New York University presently has 86 distinguished Americans as members.

The only Negro member is Booker T. Washington who was elected in 1945.

To be eligible for election, an American must have been deceased 25 years or more.

Douglass Record Hailed

A spokesman for the Association declared that Frederick Douglass who remains today one of the most talented Negro leaders the race has ever produced, is long overdue for election to the Hall of Fame.

20 1960

Things You Should Know

Dr. John A. Jackson Advocate

KENNEY, SR...

Jackson, Miss

...FORMER MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Sat. 2-20-60

OF JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOS-

p. 4

PITAL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. / HE

TREATED BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND G.W.CARVER! / HE

DIED JAN. 29, 1950 AT AGE 75 IN MONTCLAIR, N.J.!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

1913

The Pittsburgh Courier

ASSETS

- In June, 1913, at 49 West 19th St., New York, N. Y., the **Rockefeller Fund** was established, ". . . to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."
- In 1913, **Richard Robert Wright Sr.**, Atlanta University, promoted a Semi-Centennial Emancipation Exhibition and succeeded in persuading the **63rd U. S. Congress** to appropriate $250,000 for the purpose.
- In 1913, the first Negro high school was established in North Carolina.
- In 1913, the Virginia Legislature appropriated $18,000 for the **Virginal Normal and Industrial Institute** of Petersburg—now Virginia State College.
- In 1913, the annual NAACP parley attracted **Abdul Baha** of Persia, **Judge E. O. Brown** of Chicago, along with **Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. Emmons Blaine** and **Miss S. P. Breckenridge.**

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 2-6-60

LIABILITIES

- A total of **51 Negroes** were lynched in the United States—the least so murdered in any year since the practice became general, in 1882.
- The state of **Florida** made it unlawful for any white person to teach Negroes within its boundaries.
- A total of **445.5 Negroes** in every total of **100,000** were dying of tuberculosis, as against a total of only **153.8** of every **100,000** among **whites.**
- The U. S. Bureau of Education appointed **Thomas Jesse Jones,** a white man, to study needs of Negro education; this was in response to the trustees of the newly created **Caroline Phelps-Stokes Fund.**
- **Phelps-Stokes Fund** ($900,000), in the eyes of qualified Negro leaders, gave the narrow-minded Jones power which was all but calamitous for the race.

Famous Negroes Of History

The Louisville Defender

In the Fine Arts:

ROBERT S. DUNCANSON, an Ohio painter, recognized as a great artist by his contemporaries

Louisville, Ky.

EDMONIA LEWIS, a pioneer in directing the attention of Americans to the importance of sculpture as a means of expression

HENRY OSSAWA TANNER, the universally known painter of lowly life and Biblical history

Thurs. 2-3-60

META VAUX WARRICK FULLER, a disciple of Rodin, pursuing art for art's sake

p. 9

RICHARD BARTHE, a sculptor recognized in the exclusive art circles of the country

AUGUSTA SAVAGE, a worker triumphing over obstacles to attain recognition in sculpture

Social Scientists

20

CARTER G. WOODSON, leader of the movement for Negro history research and writing

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, eminent sociologist, educator and consultant on minority group problems

RALPH J. BUNCHE, political scientist of international fame and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize

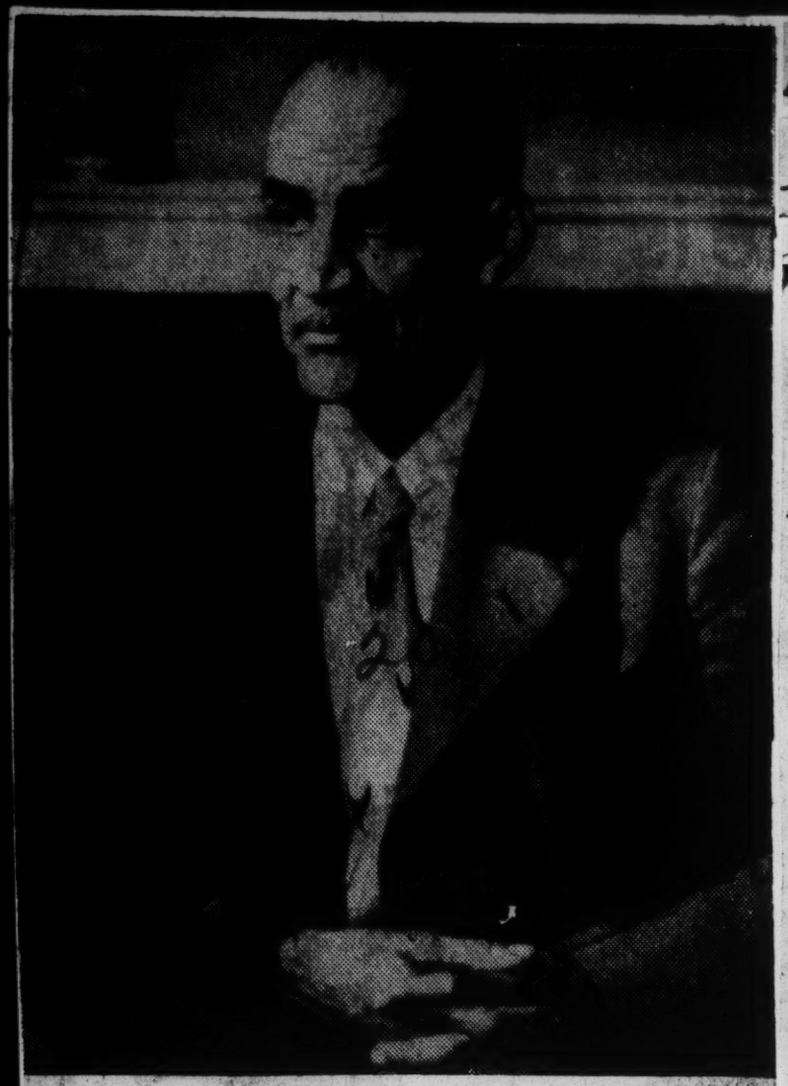
JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, capable historian and educator

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, able sociologist and authority on the Negro family

RAYFORD W. LOGAN, author of several notable studies on Negro history

ABRAM L. HARRIS, eminent economist, University of Chicago

professor CHARLES H. WESLEY, famous educator, historian and leader in the Negro history movement.



THE LATE EUGENE KNUCKLES JONES known for years as "Mr. Urban League" who assisted with organization of Louisville Branch.

Hardaway Church Stands As Lasting Symbol

By STUART X. STEPHENSON
Advertiser Staff Writer

HARDAWAY—The Hardaway Baptist Church withstands the ravages of time and stands as the first and last of the community's most significant symbols.

For it was in 1846 that this frame house of worship was constructed and some in this section of Macon County compare it with the "Rock of Gibraltar."

Indeed the famous edifice has stood and grown while the business life has been reduced by half in recent years. There were four stores here in 1950; now there are only two.

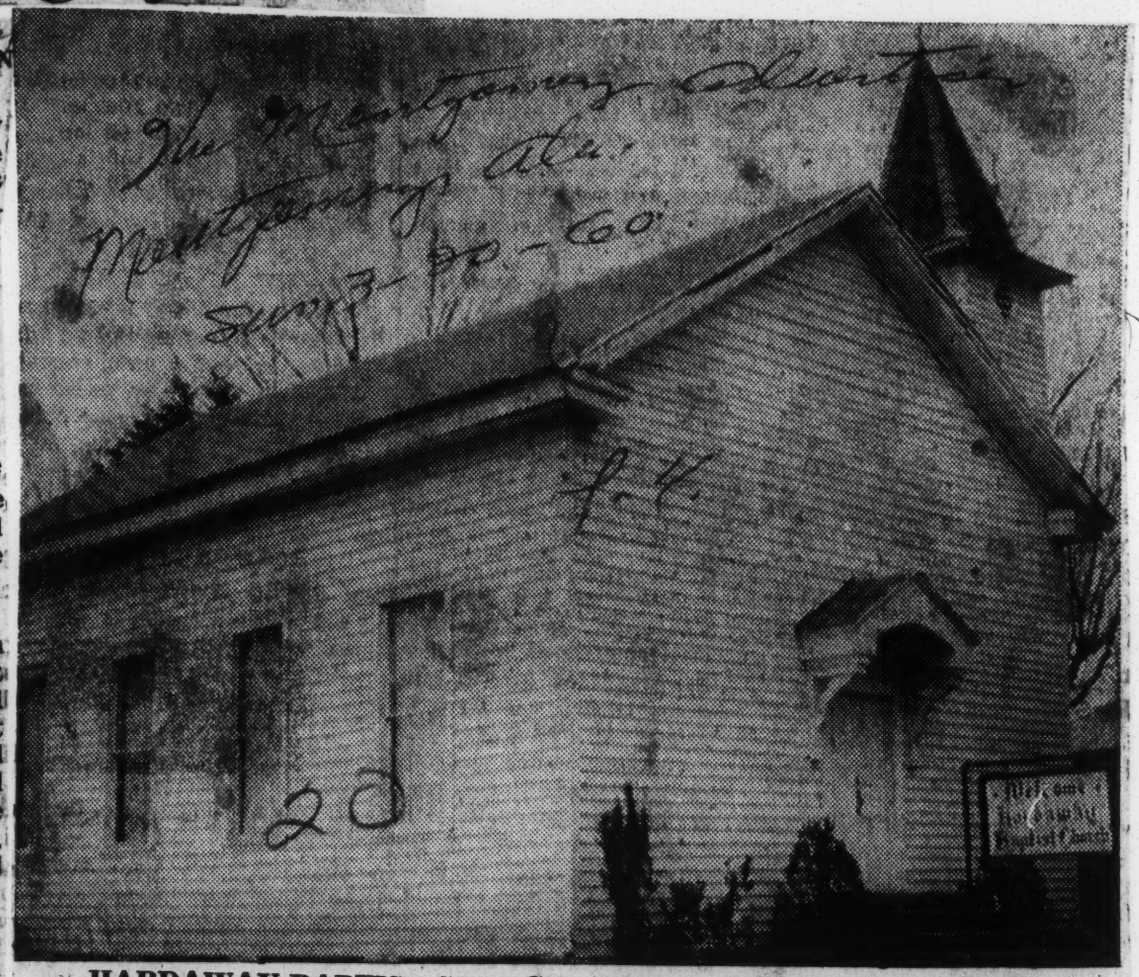
HARDAWAY once had a railway station and frequent trips were made by the local folk to Cecil, Chesson, Fort Davis, Armstrong, Roba and "way down to Hurtsboro." All that was interrupted with the new and improved highways, the stepped up tempo, the speed of the modern automobile.

The Seaboard Air Line no longer pulls a passenger coach through this countryside. But oldtimers won't forget the thrill of the whistle and the puffing of the once shiny and chesty steam engine that pulled the passenger coach and brought the mail.

Hardaway long ago witnessed the transition from cotton to cattle and the passing of row crops also caused a population curtailment. This has been a trend in many rural areas for years.

OFF MAIN Highway 80 about eight miles, Hardaway is 14 miles from Union Springs, a short eight miles over good blacktop from Shorter and a shorter distance from Tuskegee.

One of the county's outstanding dairies is operated here by Mrs. Dave Johnson, and Postmaster Ernest Copeland handles about as much mail as any fourth class post office in the state. Cattle interests have grown rapidly in the past two decades in this area.



HARDAWAY BAPTIST CHURCH STILL STANDS AS SYMBOL
Built In 1846 Macon County Edifice Remains As Hope For Future

The general store and postal responsibilities presently are being handled by Mrs. Copeland as her husband is battling to recover from a serious illness.

She is the former Frances Johnston of Smith's Station in Russell County, a practical business woman, who is directing a man's job in running one of the busiest establishments in this section of the county.

It's peaceful and quiet here. The busy outside world doesn't steam up those who enjoy tranquility. In talking about their Baptist Church many conclude "we've found peace of mind."

Highlights in history of this week in June

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6/11/60 pg

June 6, 1831 — First annual national convention of "Th People of Color" opened in Philadelphia.

June 7, 1799 — Alexander Pushkin, grandson of noted African warrior who became Russia's foremost poet and writer, born in Moscow.

June 8, 1950 — Bishop A. P. Shaw establishes precedent by being first colored prelate to preside over California-Arizona conference of the Methodist Church.

June 9, 1911 — The Carnegie corporation which became basis for philanthropic fund that built many libraries, got charter to do business in state of New York.

June 10, 1945 — Dr. Horace Mann Bond elected by the trustees as the first colored president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

June 11, 1920 — Hazel Scott, well-known jazz pianist and wife of New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, born in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Union vets' sons keep faith with forefathers who fought

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
5-28-60

WILMINGTON, Del. — The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Maryland Department, put a finishing touch on their forefathers' work by electing a colored commander last week.

He is William J. Johnson of Wilmington who was elected unanimously. His sister, Mrs. Katherine Addie, also of Wilmington, was named president of the women's auxiliary.

Both of their grandfathers served with the Union forces. They were Reuben Johnson and Henry Weston (maternal grandfather). The election was held during the 77th meeting of the department here attheHoel Dpont. The Department encompasses Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La

Julius Kambarage NYERERE

Sat. 4-9-60

BORN IN 1922 OR-23, ONE OF 26 CHILDREN OF THE CHIEF OF THE ZANAKI TRIBE! AT UNIV. OF EDINBURGH (1949-52), HE GAINED AN M.A. DEGREE! IN 1953 HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION! HIS GOAL IS INDEPENDENCE!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Dr. Rufus E.
The Call
CLEMENT..
Kansas City, Mo.

...THE FIRST NEGRO MOVER
Fri. 1-3-60
30 YEARS TO OCCUPY A MAJOR
P. 19
MUNICIPAL POST IN ATLANTA, GA.!

THIS PRESIDENT OF ATLANTA UNIV.

WAS ELECTED TO THE BD. OF EDUC. ON MAY 13, 1953!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Her family loves her— that's why Mrs. Gross is 102

The American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7/9/60

BALTIMORE

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

Life at the golden age of 102 years can be a lot of fun, that is if you are as fortunate as Mrs. Olivia Ann Gross who will be two years past the century mark on July 4, Monday.

Mrs. Gross resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Evelyn Jackson, and her husband, Turner Jackson at 615 N. Bentalou St., and there lies the key to her secret for a long, happy life.

The Jenkinses are jolly, lively people and include Mrs. Gross in every phase of their lives—their parties, daily activities and all special occasions. Baking in the sunshine of their love and affection, she never has an ache nor a pain nor any complaint, and all her days are interesting ones.

On Tuesday Mrs. Gross told the AFRO: "It's just grand being 102. I enjoy it and I'm looking forward to many more birthdays."

MRS. JENKINS added: "We do everything to make grandma happy and she is a pleasure, a joy to have around.

"She never objects to our having parties—in fact she joins in and has a good time too. She might even take a little beer.

"Last year, she stayed up until 4 o'clock in the morning at her birthday party. When we asked her when she was going to bed, she said she did not realize it was so late, she was having such a good time."

In addition to the precious companionship of her relatives, Mrs. Gross also counts "living close to God" as necessary for lengthening one's days on earth.

Therefore, whenever she can, she attends church with her granddaughter at the Whitestone Baptist Church.

When she just can't make it to services, she has communion at home with her favorite pastor, the Rev. Amos Shields, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church.

* * *

HER DAYS are filled with thanksgiving as she enjoys chatting with friends, watching TV and the family meals which always include something she likes—oysters in season, chicken, lamb chops, "everything good to eat" and especially ice cream for dessert.

Toward helping out in the home she loves so well, Mrs. Gross does the patching, darning and sewing—and threads her own needle with the aid of her glasses.

"Being 102 has nothing to do with threading a needle," she says.

For the special 102-year birthday picture Mrs. Gross wore a powder blue frock, ice-cool, white jewelery and was careful to "look pretty" since this is a habit of hers.

Her granddaughter says she is quite particular about her appearance and may change dresses twice a day, although she is neat and never gets them soiled.

Mrs. Gross was born July 4, 1858 in Lancaster County, Va., one of the eight children of the late Texas and Louis Ball, a farmer. She came to Baltimore 25 years ago, in 1935.

For many years she resided with her grandson, William Carter and then moved to the Jenkins' home 14 years ago, in 1946.

She has been married twice and says "that's enough" although she enjoys the company of all men, young and old.

* * *

HER FIRST husband was Tyler Grimes who died in 1918. They had eight children including Mrs. Lucy Grimes now deceased, who was the mother of Mrs. Jenkins. In 1920 Mrs. Gross was married to Ben Gross who died in 1923.

All of her relatives are dead except a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, 73, Philadelphia, Pa., three grandchildren, three great - grandchildren, seven great - great - great grandchildren and 35 nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Gross often visits her sister in Philadelphia and likes to go by train or by automobile—but "never, never will I take the trip by airplane," she vows.

Relatives will gather at the Jenkins home on July 4 to celebrate "grandma's birthday" as they do every year. This year there will be the cake and ice cream but not 102 candles.

"Whoever heard of 102 candles on one cake?" Mrs. Gross asks.

FROM SLAVERY TO ATOMS

Negro Woman, 109 Up At Dawn Daily

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 7/18/60

MORTON, Miss. (Special) — Few persons can boast that, after seeing the sun rise for nearly 39,789 times, they can still see well enough to thread the eye of a needle.

Hester Gardner Boyd, 109-year-old Negro resident near here, can boast this and more, since her youngest daughter Melissa has to call on the former slave to perform this chore.

Despite her extreme age, Hester is able to recall childhood events that bridge the days of slavery with the atomic age. She has a good appetite and handles herself remarkably well when walking. She always rises at the crack of dawn when feeling well.

She was born July 10, 1851, in the days of slavery into the Jim and Nancy Gardner family, who lived at Pulaski during and after the Cicil War. Later, the Gardner family moved across the county line into Leake.

She was married to Oliver Boyd and still possesses their marriage license dated Oct. 21, 1880 to attest to this fact.

SAYS PRAYERS DAILY

Only six children live today from the 14 born during their marriage, but a large number of grandchildren and great - grandchildren are now living in this section of the state. Oliver Boyd died several years ago at the age of 88.

Hester now lives with her daughter and husband, Melissa and Andrew Palm, near the Mt. Carmer community northwest of Morton on the Line Prairie road, where they have resided for some years.

Her three-year-old dog, Snyder, is one of many who have shared a part of Hester's rich history.

Hester never goes to bed at night or arises in the morning without saying her prayers. Her favorite scripture verses include: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life," and "There shalt have no other Gods before me."

HESTER BOYD

One-time Negro slave dead after 110 years

The Birmingham News
Tuesday 7/19/60

BATON ROUGE, La., July 8—(AP)—A one-time Negro slave who recalled many instances of the War Between the States, is dead at the age of 110.

Levi Germany, once owned by a Mississippi family from whom, by custom, he took his surname, died Wednesday at Baton Rouge.

20 1960

Things You Should Know

James HERBERT... The Call

...N.Y.U. TRACK STAR, Kansas City, Mo.

BROKE A 27-YEAR-OLD WORLD Jan. 4-60

INDOOR RECORD ON MARCH 14, P. 27

1940, AT THE ANNUAL DARTMOUTH

TRACK CARNIVAL! HE RAN THE

QUARTER-MILE IN 48.4 SECONDS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Some Indian Remains

The Montgomery Advertiser

By Ray Jenkins

City Editor, The Alabama Journal

THE FOREIGN PRESS, which means anything published north of Birmingham, has been much in evidence in Montgomery during the past couple of weeks, as the various magazines will attest.

One of these fellows from the Frozen North was poring over a map the other day, trying to find his way to Tuskegee, when he let out an exasperated cry: "Where did you folks dig up these crazy names for towns?"

JENKINS

Indignant, I shot back: "What's crazy about our names, Yankee?"

Thereupon he began reciting, Letohatchee, Notasulga, Conecuh, Hatchechubbee, and on and on.

"Oh, those are Indian names," I chuckled. He was persistent: "But what do they mean?"

I stalled, feeling uncomfortable. "Well, most of them have something to do with streams. You know, rippling brook, or sweet creek—that sort of thing." But he wasn't satisfied. I promised to do some research for him. It proved to be right interesting, so here it is.

Most of our Indian names come from two branches of the Muskhogean family. If it's in south or west Alabama, it's most likely Choctaw; if it's in the eastern half of the state, it's probably Creek.

Alabama itself, of course, is of Indian derivation. It comes from two Choctaw words, *alba* (plant or weed) and *amo* (to cut). So Alabamians, in the original tongue, would probably be "thicket clearers."

Many of the translations are lost forever, since the Indians left us no written language. Eufaula and Choctaw are examples of Indian words which cannot be translated to the satisfaction of experts.

A Few Imposters

STILL OTHER names which sound like something right out of Geronimo's mouth aren't Indian at all. Altoona, for instance, came from the German *alten au*, which means "old meadow." Chlota, a community in Chilton County, was merely the first name of a Miss Clark. Mexia, in Monroe County, was named for Gen. Thomas Mejia, who gave the land on which the town was built. And Kirewakra is Japanese, so named by a gentleman from Japan who came to Mobile County to operate a citrus nursery.

Some of the Indian names are quite prosaic. Autauga, contrary to popular belief, does not mean "land of plenty." It is merely a Creek word meaning border or boundary. Hatchechubbee means "half-way." Boligee in Greene County probably means thicket, although it could be Choctaw for hickory bark or hewer of wood. Chattahoochee, name of the river immortalized in Sidney Lanier's great poem, is Creek for "flowered rock," because the stones in its bed were pretty to the Indians. Naheola probably was an early white settlement, for the word is Choctaw for "white man."

Other names are not so flattering. Opelika got its name because the Creeks thought it was just a "big swamp." Although those who live in Conecuh County will probably tell you it means "land of cane," it more likely means "pole-cat's head."

Tallassee must have been occupied by a hostile tribe, for it's name is Creek for "captured town." And Tuckabatchi, which is also the name of the Montgomery Boy Scout district, must have been the Las Vegas of the day. The name means "incorrect town" or "one not sufficiently strict."

Too Much For The White Man

SOME OF THE NAMES must have been too jaw-breaking for the white man to keep. Sawaklahatchee Creek, which runs between Macon and Lee Counties, was shortened to Chewacla. Both words meas "racoon town creek."

Other names indicated thriving industry. Tombigbee is Choctaw for "coffin makers." and Letohatchee means "those who make arrows straight."

A few have puzzling names, like Loachopoka, which means "turtle killing," and Notasulga means "many teeth."

Kowaliga must have been the scene of a bloody fight, because it means "I kill his head."

But the Indians don't have a monopoly on odd names. Consider these examples brought by the conquering white man: Reform, Pine Apple, Echo, Pansey, Sunny South, Arab, Friends, Red Level, Octagon, Industry, and Lower Peach Tree.

YOUR HISTORY

By J. A. ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South ... Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!

ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. SAMUEL MILAI

The Pittsburgh Courier.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Samuel Riley PIERCE, JR.

PHI BETA KAPPA, BRILLIANT ATHLETE, SCHOLAR, JURIST. JUDGE, COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK'S HIGHEST CRIMINAL COURT. MAJORED IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AT CORNELL. FORMER ASSISTANT U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. IN WORLD WAR II SERVED AS MEMBER OF THE ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPT. IN ITALY AND AFRICA. FORMER UNITED STATES ASST. UNDER-SECRETARY OF LABOR.

20

Sat. 8/28/60

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON
1805....1879
GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY LEADER, WHEN ERRONEOUSLY MENTIONED IN SOME BOOKS AS BEING A NEGRO, REPLIED: "IT IS THE ONLY COMPLIMENT I HAVE EVER HAD PAID ME THAT I CARE TO REMEMBER, NAMELY, "THAT NO WHITE AMERICAN COULD PLEAD FOR THOSE IN BONDAGE AS I HAD DONE, THEREFORE, I MUST BE BLACK."

PRESTON ROBERTS, A NEGRO, WAS QUARTERMASTER FOR THE ARMY OF GEN. NATHANIEL B. FORREST, CONFEDERATE COMMANDER. ENLISTING AT THE FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IN 1861, HE HAD A CORPS OF 75 COOKS. ALL FUNDS FOR FOOD WERE ENTRUSTED TO HIM. HE WAS AWARDED CONFEDERATE CROSS OF HONOR AND UNTIL HIS DEATH, JUNE 1910, WAS REGARDED AS WHITE. THOUGH QUITE DARK.

Milai

Census taker discovers Woman, 114, in Jersey town

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-27-60

GLASSBORO, N.J. — Census enumerators are discovering some unusual things and persons, during the process of their work. In Glassboro, Mrs. Lorenzo Briggs Johnson, 114 years of age was found, living with her daughter, on Spruce St. in the Lawns section.

Mrs. Johnson's birthday is May 15 and she is expecting to celebrate her 115th, and has, as she says, "Beat the record for living." She can thread a needle and walks with agility; she attends church every Sunday and is somewhat of a celebrity.

A birthday party is given each year by the church in her honor. Mrs. Johnson's Christian name is Lorenzo; she remembers the Civil War and the morning when the news of the Emancipation proclamation reached the plantation in Islewight, Va. After the War, Lorenzo stayed with her grandparents on the plantation and was allowed to go to school.

When she became of age she went to Norfolk and was married. Only after the deaths of her first and second husbands, the growing up of her children, did she leave Va. and come to Glassboro; this was about 14 years ago.

She had five children four of whom are living, the "baby" being 62 years of age and also lives in Glassboro. "I'm glad to be here," she says.

Negro Man, Aged 117 Dies Here

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Mon. 7/25/60

Raleigh's Alex Jones is dead. If he had lived two days past this next Christmas the ancient Negro would have been 118 years old.

20

Alex died quietly Saturday in his home at 708 Oberlin Rd. His wife—that is his second wife—was with him.

It was the day before Christmas in 1942 that Alex came to the attention of The News and Observer.

He climbed up the steep flight of stairs of the old Martin Street building, and in the newsroom he spoke his piece.

An insurance fellow had told him to come. In three days he would be 100 years old, and the fellow said the newspaper would want to see him.

So there he was — though he didn't know what was expected of him. The interview that followed revealed this story:

Alex was born on the Henry Tyler estate 33 miles south of Columbia, S. C. That was in 1842 he answered flatly. He grew up on the farm and became a farmer for himself after the Civil War.

In his early thirties he "railroaded for three years." At age 40 he married. From that marriage there came eight children. (His oldest son from that marriage is one of his survivors. He's in his 70's.)

His first wife died, and at age 67 he married again. There were no more children.

He came to Raleigh in the 1920's.

By 1942 he had "give out" farming, and was getting $15 a month financial assistance from the government.

Funeral services for Alex will be in Springfield, S. C., Tuesday. That's near his birthplace.

Rev. Clarence Fulmore will conduct services at 1 p.m. Burial will follow in a church cemetery there.

Survivors besides his wife are three sons, Jeff of Springfield S. C., T. of Savannah, Ga., and Trinity of Charlotte; three daughters, Mrs. Reacher Robinson of New York City, Mrs. Charity Reed of Savannah, Ga., and Mrs Annie Baxter of Washington, D. C

Things You Should Know

Mrs. Betty TILLMAN...

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

...NATIVE OF WADESBORO, N.C., ON AUGUST 13, 1956, (AT AGE 19), WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TWO NEGRO STUDENTS EVER ADMITTED TO THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA! THE OTHER WAS ELIZABETH JO ANN SMART, 17, OF RALEIGH, N.C.!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Robert Mangaliso SOBUKWE

...THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, A BRILLIANT SCHOLAR, LINGUIST AND WRITER, BORN IN GRAAFF REINET, CAPE PROVINCE, AFRICA!

HE FOUNDED THE PAN-AFRICANIST CONGRESS LAST YEAR, TO PROMOTE AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE & EQUAL RIGHTS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

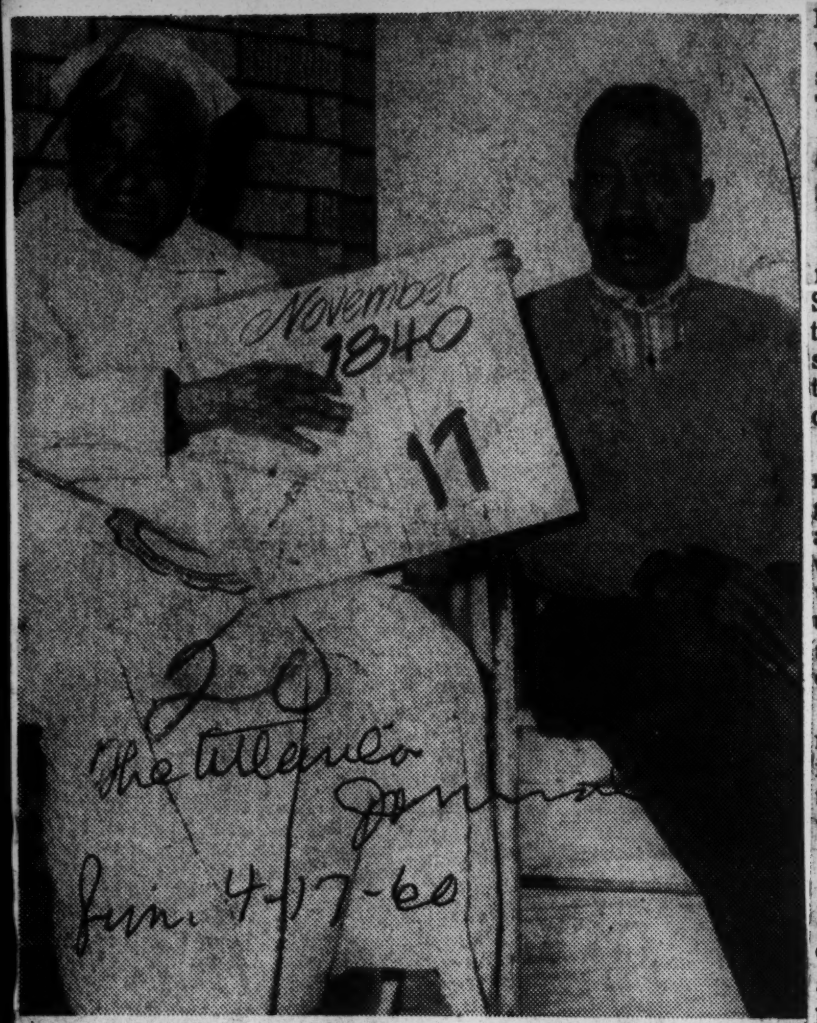
CENSUS FORM STOPS EX-SLAVE'S AGING

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 9 (UPI)—Mrs. Liza Miller, a former Georgia slave who celebrated her 111th birthday in January, stopped aging in January, 1959, according to census takers.

The district Census office said census record columns for birth dates go back only to 1850. Mrs. Miller was born in 1849.

"She just isn't going to get any older," a census worker said, referring to the fact that this year's enumerators can't go any higher than 110 years old.

THE FIRST RAILROADS OF THE SOUTH WERE BUILT PRINCIPALLY BY SLAVES. MOST OF THE FIREMEN AND MANY OF THE BRAKEMEN WERE SLAVES. THESE NEGRO RAILROAD MEN HELPED THE SOUTH GREATLY IN THE CIVIL WAR. R.C. BLACK SAYS, "THE LONG AND HONORABLE SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO UPON THE AMERICAN RAILROAD HAS TOO OFTEN BEEN OVERLOOKED."



Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

MRS. VIRGINIA ARMSTRONG SHOWS BIRTH DATE
With Her Is Grandson, John Armstrong

'WHUPPED IF I'D ASKED'

Ex-Slave Is 120 'Or Thereabouts'

BY FRANK DANIEL

"How do I know when my birthday is? If I'd have asked when I was a girl, they'd have whupped me."

So said Mrs. Virginia Armstrong, whom the astonished census taker found to be 120 years old. "Or thereabouts," the old-timer adds, willing to concede a year or so either way.

But she remembers slavery, and she was a woman grown when freedom came and she came to Atlanta.

She was born in Walton County, and belonged to a man named Sim Shepherd. She doesn't know how Shepherd was spelled because she never learned to read and write. "It's just Shepherd," she insists.

* * *

AS A GIRL, she picked cotton and chopped cotton, too, and what she mostly remembers about field work was being always tired and never having enough sleep. "Sometimes, though, I looked after Mr. Shepherd's little girl, just my age.

"Last I heard, she was living in what they call Winder now. It used to be called Jugtown. But it's been some time since I've heard."

Her husband ("I never married me but one husband, and when he died I didn't marry me no other man.") and her three children are "all gone to Heaven." She makes her home with her grandson, John Armstrong, who is 70, and lives at 760 Bayard St., East Point.

There are six great-grandchildren and 14 great-great-grandchildren.

* * *

SURE, SHE remembers Sherman. "Let me tell you about Sherman's horse. He was trained to dodge bullets. When somebody shot at Sherman, that horse would squat, and dodge the gunfire."

She is named Virginia for her mother, who came from Virginia. There was nothing nice about slavery, but they didn't whup her too much. Maybe it was good for her. She grew up knowing how to behave herself. "It was easier to raise children then than now."

What does she think about the races mixing? She doesn't like it. "Let the colored stay where they is and the white folks stay where they is, is the best."

* * *

YES, SHE eats well, and likes most everything, especially steak and fruit—oranges, apples, bananas. She still has her 'down' teeth, but no 'ups.'

"If your suit wore out and the stores didn't have no more clothes, what would you do? Go naked? Well, I wouldn't, because I know how to card and spin and run the wheel and the loom, and I'd make myself clothes if I had to."

* * *

THE REASON she has lived a long time is because "God takes care of His own." She is a loyal member of Grant's Chapel, A.M.E. Church, and she's glad to see good weather because now she'll be able to attend services. It's a block or so away, not too far for her to walk.

"I pray three times a day—do you? And I pray myself to sleep at night." And when leave-taking came, she said, "I don't say goodby; I say 'Be sweet and serve God.'"

Things You Should Know

John B. RUSSWORM

...WHO, ON MARCH 30, 1827, IN NEW YORK CITY, PUBLISHED FREEDOM'S JOURNAL WITH SAMUEL CORNISH. IT WAS THE FIRST U.S. NEWSPAPER EDITED & PUBLISHED BY NEGROES!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1960

Things You Should Know

Rev. Charles Randolph UNCLES

Jackson Advocate

Jackson, Miss. 20

THE FIRST NEGRO CATHOLIC

Sat. 1-2-60

PRIEST IN THE U. S. A. ! -- OR-

P. 4

DAINED IN BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL

BY JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS,

ON DECEMBER 19, 1891 !

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel FISHER

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

WHEN THE STATE OF OKLA-

Sat. 3-5-60

HOMA SET UP AN ALL-NEGRO LAW

P. 10

SCHOOL, JUST FOR HER, SHE APPEAL-

ED HER CASE ! ON FEB. 16, 1948, THE

SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO MAKE THE UNI-

VERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LAW SCHOOL ADMIT HER

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Westly Taylor, 103, Dead; Leaves 63 Descendants

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Westly Taylor, who received a note of congratulations from President Eisenhower on his 103d birthday Christmas Day, died Tuesday at St. Elizabeths Hospital. He lived with his wife, Viola, at the home of a grandson, Leroy White, 1522 8th st. nw.

Mr. Taylor

Mr. Taylor, who combined his birthday parties with Christmas celebrations, was an active gardener and only recently stopped chopping wood and planting seed. Around his neighborhood he was adored by children whose broken toys he repaired.

He left 63 direct descendants.

A native of Sumter, S. C., Mr. Taylor farmed in South Carolina until he came to the District in 1928. He spent 20 years as a janitor in an apartment building in the 1300 block of Clifton st. nw. and retired as a construction laborer in 1954. He was a member of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church 1114 6th st. nw.

Besides his wife, he is survived by three sons, Joseph, of Cincinnati, Richard, of McKeesport, Pa., and Willie, 1705 N. Capitol st.; two daughters, Maggie Harvin, 139 P st. nw. and Matilda Taylor, 303 10th st. se.; a brother, Charles, and a sister, Peggie Hopkins, both of Sumter; 20 grandchildren, 32 great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren.

Students Go South To Get a New Slant On the Civil War

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 13—Twelve high school seniors left this morning for Atlanta to ascertain the attitudes and feelings of typical Southern teenagers on the causes of the Civil War.

3-14-60

They will return next Sunday and the next day a group of fifteen students from Murphy High School in Atlanta will come here for a week's stay and study of Northern attitudes toward the war.

The local students, ten girls and two boys, will attend classes in the Atlanta schools and visit historic sites in the Southern city, a program that will be repeated when the Georgia youths come to Peekskill.

The experiment grew out of a student's proposal during an American history class discussion of the war's causes, Dr. Bernard R. Miller, Peekskill High School principal, said.

Dr. Paul W. Stephen, assistant superintendent of the Atlanta schools, reacted favorably to the proposed student exchange.

Letters between representatives of the two school systems already have uncovered one difference: it is the "Civil War" to Peekskill students and the "War Between the States" to the Atlanta seniors.

The program for the Southern students includes classroom visits, a day-long tour of New York City, a banquet and visits to Hyde Park and West Point.

Harry O. Tanner, painter, was born 101 years ago

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

June 1, 1859—Henry O. Tanner, famous American colored painter who achieved his greatest reputation in Europe, born in Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 2, 1950—United States Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation in railroad dining cars in inter-state travel.

June 3, 1887—Roland Hayes, noted tenor concert singer who achieved fame all over the world, now living in retirement, born in Curryville, Georgia.

June 4, 1849—John Mercer Langston, lawyer, Congressman from Virginia, abolitionist, minister to Haiti and acting president of Howard University, 1873-75, graduated from Oberlin University.

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

Robert R. TAYLOR

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 3-26-60

...FROM 1939 TO 1950, P.10 20 HE SERVED OUTSTANDINGLY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY./ HE LATER BECAME SEC'Y. OF THE ILLINOIS FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN./ HE DIED AT AGE 56 ON MARCH 1, 1957--

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—CF

Things You Should Know

Mrs. Betty TILLMAN...

Jackson Advocate

Sat. 3-26-60 P.4

...NATIVE OF WADESBORO, N.C., ON AUGUST 13, 1956, (AT AGE 19), WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TWO NEGRO STUDENTS EVER ADMITTED TO THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA./ THE OTHER WAS ELIZABETH JO ANN SMART, 17, OF RALEIGH, N.C./

Jackson, Miss.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—CF

20 1960

Things You Should Know

Robert Mangaliso SOBUKWE

Jackson Advocate

...THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OLD,

Jackson, Miss.

A BRILLIANT SCHOLAR, LINGUIST

Sat 5-7-60

AND WRITER, BORN IN GRAAFF

20 P. 4

REINET, CAPE PROVINCE, AFRICA!

HE FOUNDED THE PAN-AFRICANIST CONGRESS, LAST YEAR,

TO PROMOTE AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE & EQUAL RIGHTS!

Things You Should Know

Rev. Joseph A. JOHNSON...

Jackson Advocate

P. 4

...THE FIRST NEGRO EVER

Sat. 5-14-60

TO BE ADMITTED TO VANDER-

Jackson, Miss

BILT UNIVERSITY IN NASHVILLE,

TENN.! HE WAS ACCEPTED BY THE

DIVINITY SCHOOL ON MAY 2. 1953!

Things You Should Know

Sir Milton MARGAI...

The Call 20

...7-YEAR-OLD PRIME

Kansas City, Mo.

MINISTER OF SIERRA LEONE,

Fri. 5-13-60

WORKS FOR INDEPENDENCE TO

START IN APRIL, 1961, BUT WISHES

TO REMAIN IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH! IN 1958,

HIS BROTHER, ALBERT, QUIT TO FORM AN OPPOSING PARTY.

Things You Should Know

Saint BENEDICT,

Call the Moon...

p. 21 20

...MORE RECENTLY CANON-

Kansas City, Mo.

IZED BY POPE PIOUS, VII; HE

Fri. 4-29-60

DIED AT 65 YEARS OLD, NEAR

PALERMO, ITALY AT THE FRIARY OF ST. MARY OF JESUS, ON APRIL 4, 1589!

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

Judge Lawson E. THOMAS...

Sat. 6-4-60

p. 12

...JUSTICE OF FLORIDA'S

20

FIRST ALL-NEGRO COURT SINCE

RECONSTRUCTION! AGE 52, HE WAS

SWORN IN MAY 22, 1950, IN MIAMI!

20 1960

Check Here For Your Family Name

P.3 Afro-American
Magazine Section

These are the names of men who served in Companies C and D of the 30th Regiment, USCT, Maryland Volunteers. P-3

The regiment was recruited principally on the Eastern Shore and Southern Counties of Maryland, from February 12 to March 18, 1864 to serve three years. Jul 6-4-60

It participated in the Wilderness campaign under General Grant in his advance to the James River in the spring and summer of 1864.

In addition to numerous skirmishes, the regiment was engaged in the following battles: Petersburg, Fort Fisher, Sugar Loaf Hill and Cox Bridge. Baltimore, Md

Company C

Sye, Charles H
Smith, Charles W.
Smith, Nathan
Sedwick, Daniel
Sembly, Joseph
Steward, Robert T.
Simpson, Jesse
Smith, Levi
Steward, Robert T.
Steward, Isaac
Simpson, Perry
Scott, Alfred
Tucker, Stephen
Tilden, Ephraim
Tilghman, John T.
Turner, Joseph
Turner, Henry
Taylor, Andrew
Thompson, Samuel
Tilghman, Arthur H.
Tilghman, Joshua W.
Taylor, Contis
Tilghman, Charles W.
Waive, Henry
Williams, Thos. H.
Wallace, James T.
Williams, James H.
Walentin, John H.
Wallace, James T.
Wan Horn, David
Wangus, Elijah
Williams, George
Wooden, George
Wilson, Perry
Weedon, John
Wiard, Nathan
Watkins, Henry
White, Henry
Wood, Stephen
Weston, Philip
Wallace, David
James Wallace,
Watkins, Manuel
Young, Samuel
Abel, Franklin
Anderson, Alexander
Anderson, Henry
Armstrong, John
Brown, Daniel
Bowyer, Henry
Brown, Horace
Bivans, William E.
Blackwell, Sidney
Bowyer, Edward
Bordely, John W.
Brooks, William

Houston, John F.
Harris, George
Holly, William T.
Hamilton, Ross
Harrison, Stephen J.
Harris, Lewis A.
Harriday, James
Hackett, Philip
Hughes, William J.
Hawkins, Isaac
Harmon, William
Humphreys, Elias
Jennings, Abraram
Jolly, George W.
Jackson, George
Jones, Henry (1)
Johnson, John W.
Johnson, John T.
Johns, Joshua
Johnson, Daniel J.
Johns, Robert B.
Johnson, George
Jackson, Joseph I.
Jarvis, Sidney F.
Jones, Henry (2)
Jackson, Richard
Jamison, George
Johnson, Lewis
Janson, James H.
Johnson, Edward
Jones, William
Kennedy, George
Kelley, George
Kennard, Henry
Lane, Jarvis
Lively, James
Mahoney, John
McDonald, James
Miller, George
Mondonna, Stephen
Manoky, James
Murray, James
Pack, Lewis
Page, Thomas
Powell, John T.
Robinson, Charles
Russell, Appleton
Rowles, Joseph
Richardson, Noah
Rich, Robert
Richardson, Oliver
Stafford, Martin L.
Smother, Henry
Scott, Thomas
Stanley, Josiah E.
Smith, John F.
Smartboy, Charles
Stewart, William
Simpson, Henry
Sudler, Alexander
Simpson, George
Smith, George
Stansbury, Wm. H.

Company D

Anthony, Theodore
Athony, Gorge
Anderson, John H.
Bentley, William
Bowyer, Joseph
Butler, Sadomon
Brooks, Dyid
Bond, Rejain T.
Bryant, George W.
Butler, Charles H.
Bacon, William H.
Billingsley, James H.
Brown, Pillip
Barney, Jacob
Boone, Sephen W.
Briggs, David
Barker, Geenbury
Chambers, George H.
Campbell, John
Cornish, Elijah
Curtis, Edmond
Clayton, Mathew
Cooper, Charles
Demby, John
Dorsey, Charles
Dixon, Willam H.
ickerson, John H.
Denney, George
Euner, William
Enels, James
Freeman, James H.
Frishby, Benjamin
Freeman, Jmes H.
Fishby, Benjamin
Giliard, George
Green, Dnie l
Green, John
Graves, George
Gray, Frederick
bbs, John P.
Gibbs, John H.
Gibbs, Isaac
Glan, Alexander
Harris, Jhn P.
Harris, Thomas J.
Harris, Ignatius
Harris, William G.
Holland, Wm. H.
Hoks, Anthony
Hll, Henry
Harris, George
Hall, Henry
Harris, George
Hall, Jseph
Harris, Edward
Harris os, J. Jr.
Harris, William

Bryant, Daniel J.
Bishop, George P.
Bordely, Samuel J.
Bruce, Charles H.
Brooks, Walter
Cooper, Charles E.
Carroll, John
Calk, George
Cornish, John
Crawford, Bryant
Corney, Henry C.
Carr, George
Campher, Henry
Denmark, George
Davis, George E.
Davis, Robert M.
Devines, William
Dorsey, Augustus
Fletcher, Lewi
Forrest, Thomas
Freeman, William
Fountain, Stephen
Gaither, Henry
Gaither, Benjamin
Gent, Henry
Glasgow, Zachariah
Graham, George
Griffin, Jarvis
Graves, Edward
Green, Joseph
Giles, Titus
Grant, Mark
Green, George

Shreeves, William
Sherwood, Charles
Thomas, Charles
Turner, Charles
Thomas, Wm. H.
Tilman, Thomas
Thomas, Samuel
Trimbles, James
Williams, Charles H.
West, Joshua
Wells, Joshua
Wells, Lewis G.
Wise, Jacob
Woodward, Guilford
Walker, Solomon
Warford, Benjamin
Waters, Charles
Warford, Benjamin
Watts, George
Wright, Washington
Wilkins, Philip
Wheatley, Henry
Woodford, Noah
Waters, William
Winchester, James
Wye, John R.
Young, Levin

Johnson, George W.
Jefferson, Zachariah
Johnson, William (
Johnson, William (2)
Johnson, Edward
Johnson, Charles
Johnson, Franklin
Johnson, Isaac
Johnson, John W.
Jackson, William
Johnson, William
Lockman, Josiah
Ivers, Henry
Monty, Aos
Murray, Harrison
Moore, Charles
Moore, Charles
Mhoney, George
Moore, Charles
Mahoney, Gorge
Moore, Charles
Mhoney, John
Nchols, William R.
Neal, Horace
Nicholas, Archibald
hillip, Charles
Patterson, Lewis
Pratt, Charles
Phillips, George
Panter, Sephen A.
Phillip, Thomas
Parker, Frederick
Rchards, Samuel

Things You Should Know

Chief Albert LUTHULI

The Kansas City Call P-21
20
Jul 5-6-60

...HEAD OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, THE GOVERNMENT CONFINED HIM TO HIS HOME

Kansas City, Mo

PROVINCE OF NATAL, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN MAY, 1959, FOR HIS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THEIR RACIAL POLICIES!

Things You Should Know

Chief Albert LUTHULI

Jackson Advocate

...HEAD OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, THE GOVERNMENT CONFINED HIM TO HIS HOME PROVINCE OF NATAL, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN MAY, 1959, FOR HIS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THEIR RACIAL POLICIES!

Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 5-21-60
20
P. 4.

Things You Should Know

Saint BENEDICT, the Moor...

Jackson Advocate

...MORE RECENTLY CANONIZED BY POPE PIOUS VII; HE DIED AT 65 YEARS OLD, NEAR PALERMO, ITALY, AT THE FRIARY OF ST. MARY OF JESUS, ON APRIL 4, 1589!

Jackson, Miss.
Sat, 4-23-60
P. 4
20

20 1960

Her 107th New Year

Journal and Guide

Seated in her home near Arvonia, Va., Christmas Day, Mrs. Lucy Scruggs celebrates both Christmas and her 106th birthday. She lives in a small, one-room house here in the central part of Virginia. Mrs. Scruggs, the daughter of slaves, was born in Roanoke, Va. Her advice after 106 years is "have faith in the Lord." Despite her age she boasts excellent vision and still does much of her housework.

Things You Should Know

Rev. Charles Randolph

UNCLES

The Call 20

Kansas City, Mo.

THE FIRST NEGRO CATHOLIC

...EST IN THE U.S.A. /--OR-

Fri. 1-1-60

...IN BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL

P. 17

BY JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

...CEMBER 19, 1891 !

Notes on the Margin

Ex-Slave Penned an Obituary

BY CHARLES BROCK

The Florida Times-Union 20

A Promise Is Kept:

The relationship between ex-slave and master in Florida's post-Confederate days often took strange turns. And few incidences recorded were stranger than the one involving Elisha Green and his former slave, Samuel Spearing.

Spearing, who was taught to read and write by his master penned Green's obituary in the Tri-weekly Union here in October 1875 when his former owner died at age 85. He performed this service, incidentally, at the request of Green himself. Before he died, Green asked that two of his old servents come and assist at his burial. The promise was made and at his death, Spearing and another ex-slave were summoned from Jacksonville by telegram.

They immediately took the train and arrived in time to finish digging his grave and join in the last rites.

THE OBITUARY APPEARS in a leather-bound book entitled "Columbus Drew," a compilation of Drew's works and papers. It was privately printed, but I understand a volume or so is in the Jacksonville Public Library.

Spearing proved a highly literate writer. He covered Green's biography well and with feeling, despite the fact that his writing contained none of the frills indicative of authors of that period.

Reading between the lines of Spearing's Spartan prose, you become aware that Green's life contained the stuff of novels. He was born in South Carolina but lived much of his early life in Georgia. He served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and was with Old Hickory during the campaigns through Florida. Apparently the Sunshine State impressed him, for he moved here in 1829, eventualy settling on the south prong of the St. Mary's River, which was then an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians.

At the outbreak of the Seminole War, he enlisted and served to its ending. Twice during this period, he was obliged to send his family to Georgia for safety. His property was destroyed by the Indians but after the war he returned and started over again with a will.

Spearing, himself, was Green's first slave. He was purchased, Spearing notes in the obituary, in 1840 after Green had recouped his fortune.

Spearing's warm regard for his old master was never more evident than when he wrote that he regretted that he "was not able in this sketch to do justice to the friendship which sprung up between master and servant, which lasted until death came between them."

Written at a time when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was still more than a laughable relic, one portion of the obituary has an incongruous ring to it:

"There was no work," observed Spearing, "that he required to have done that he was not always ready to take hold of himself and lend a hand to push along."

As Real as Taxes:

The wife of a Times-Union special writer, Myer Levin, whose column runs weekly on this page, has turned out an exceptionally able novel.

"The Golden Cage" (The Dial Press, $3.50) is Tereska Torres fifth novel, and it has been translated from the French by Levin. Levin, himself, you'll recall, is a novelist of note. His "Compulsion" was long on the bestseller list.

Miss Torres' novel centers on three families who fled Hitler's onrushing armies and settled temporarily in a sunny resort town on the coast of Portugal, where they find themselves trapped in a "golden cage."

If the book is "as real as taxes" (to borrow a Dickens figure of speech) it undoubtedly owes much of its verisimilitude to the fact that Miss Torres, born in Paris, lived there until the Germans entered the city. Then she fled to Portugal. To a sunny resort town on the coast.

To drop the analogy, Miss Torres, who didn't long remain in the golden cage, later made her way to England, where she joined the Free French Forces. After the war she went to Israel. There, she met and married Levin, who was touring the country at that time.

Things You Should Know

Julius K. NYERERE...

...LEADER OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION PARTY IN TANGANYIKA——CHAMPION OF VOTING RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CERTAIN SELF-RULE PLANS, HE HAS OPPOSED COUNTLESS BRITISH PROPOSALS!

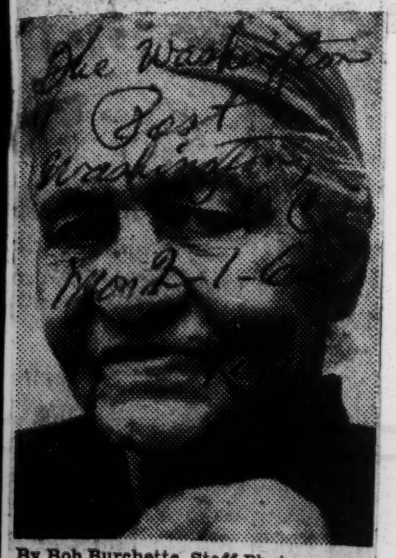
CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Bishop Daniel A. PAYNE

AN ACTIVE A.M.E. CHURCHMAN AND EDUCATOR, AT WORK DURING THE CIVIL WAR! IT WAS HE, WHO, IN MARCH, 1863, BOUGHT WILBERFORCE UNIV. FOR $10,000 FROM THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES



By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

100 Years Old

Joanna Dixon celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday at her home at 1312 Corcoran st. nw. Born in Hillsboro, N. C., Mrs. Dixon has been a Washington resident 60 years, and has been a widow since the late 1930s.

20 1961

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly

Nathan F.

Sat 7-8-61

MOSSELL...

New Orleans, La

...BORN IN HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

20

CANADA, ON JULY 27, 1856! HE WAS

THE FIRST NEGRO GRADUATE OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND FOUNDER OF

THE MERCY-DOUGLASS HOSPITAL IN PHILADELPHIA!

Continental Features.

Your History

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by
A. Samuel Milai

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South . . . . Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!

Pittsburgh Courier

Luther Milton FOSTER

...FICIENT PRESIDENT OF ...UTE. HAS ...ES, INTER-RACIAL, RACIAL AND NATIONAL. AMONG THEM: BUDGET OFFICER, HOWARD UNIV.; VICE-PRES., UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND; VICE-CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH; COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN AFRICA AND TOMORROW'S SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS. PH.D. COLUMBIA UNIV.; MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, HARVARD, AND OTHER TOP DEGREES. RECIPIENT, STAR OF AFRICA; 33RD. DEGREE MASON AND OTHER HONORS.

SOLOMON G. BROWN..

BORN 1829, WASHINGTON, D.C. AND LARGELY SELF-EDUCATED, WAS ONE OF THE LEADING LECTURERS OF HIS TIME ON ZOOLOGY AND OTHER BRANCHES OF SCIENCE. A SKILLED TAXIDERMIST, HE WAS IN CHARGE OF ONE SECTION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. HE ALSO HELPED SAMUEL MORSE IN THE INVENTION OF TELEGRAPHY. ELECTED IN 1871 TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HE WAS RE-ELECTED TWICE.

Milai

JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ 1854-1933

ONE OF CUBA'S GREATEST FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM. HELPED BRING ABOUT TOTAL EMANCIPATION IN 1886. EXILED BY THE SPANIARDS TO MOROCCO FOR A TIME. ELECTED SENATOR HE SERVED UNTIL HIS DEATH AFTER THE WINNING OF INDEPENDENCE. HE CONTINUED TO CHAMPION THE CAUSE OF NEGROES IN HIS PAPER, "LA LUCHA". HE ALSO WROTE BOOKS ON CUBA.

Send $1 plus 15¢ mailing cost to LINCOLN PARK STUDIOS Box 4470 Pittsburgh 6, Pa., for Pocket-Size Book of this feature.

20 1961

Henson honored as co-discoverer of North Pole with Robert Peary

By GAREY REYNOLDS
BALTIMORE

ANNAPOLIS — Gov. J. Millard Tawes called the late Matthew Alexander Henson "a great American, a great Marylander and a great human being" Saturday as the Free State honored the co-discoverer of the North Pole.

The 1,500 persons attending witnessed the dedication of a bronze memorial plaque in the House of Delegates Chambers and its unveiling in the old senate chambers.

Mrs. Lucy Henson of New York, wife of the now famed Marylander, participated in the ceremonies which were covered by all press media.

Music for the impressive ceremonies was provided by chorus groups from Robert E. Peary High School, Coppin State Teachers College and the Wiley H. Bates High School, band and choir.

* * *

THE MAN MOST responsible for it all, Herbert M. Frisby, presided.

Others on the program were Neil Swanson, world affairs editor for the News Post; James E. Evans, counselor to the assistant secretary of defense; Clifford W. Mackay, AFRO editor; Dr. Fred L. Dunn, principal of Robert Peary High School; Albert P. Backhaus, director of public improvements of Maryland; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, Senator Alvin Jones, Senator John T. Parran Jr. and Commander Edward Peary Stafford, grandson of Admiral Robert Peary.

Also guests were William H.Q. Halm, Ghanain ambassador; Juliu M. Udochi, Nigerian ambassador, and S. Edward Peal, Liberian ambassador.

In his prepared text, Governor Tawes said, "There is nothing that we can do here today...that will enhance the brilliant achievements of this first man to set foot upon the top of our planet.

"Let me say, however, that I, and all Marylanders are proud of this man, born in our state, who accompanied the illustrious Admiral Robert E. Peary on many expeditions, and who finally on April 6, 1909, just a few minutes before Peary, succeeded in reaching the North Pole.

* * *

"IN HIS MEMOIRS of the explorations, Admiral Peary, himself gave most of the credit for his success to Henson, praising the Maryland man who was his personal assistant, his surgeon, his interpreter, his indispensable companion and aide, for his endurance, his loyalty and his arctic skills.

"I am proud to have played a small part in honoring this man. And I am profoundly grateful to all of you who have come here today to pay tribute and express reverence to Matt Henson."

* * *

AFTER THE ceremony, Mr. Frisby presented to Governor Tawes a gavel made from wood recovered from the Henson home in Charles County, Md.

Governor Tawes made special mention of the ambassador from Liberia, requesting him to convey the state's greetings to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. The state has a warm spot in its heart for him, Gov. Tawes said.

Mrs. Henson expressed gratitude to Governor Tawes and to Mr. Frisby, who, she said, "dedicated his life to give him (her husband) the honor he deserves as a Marylander.

"Today must be an especially happy one for Mr. Frisby to see a dream come to fruition," Mrs. Henson said.

Mr. Swanson termed the ceremonies "an act of justice . . . an act of faith."

"This is a memorial to our ideals as a people, a memorial that achieves ideals for which we stand," he declared.

* * *

MR. MACKAY praised the perseverence that took Matt Henson to the North Pole, and the perseverence that drove Mr. Frisby to realize his wish for a memorial for his inspiration — Matt Henson.

The editor also acknowledged the AFRO's part played in Mr. Frisby's going to the Pole as its correspondent in 1956.

Mr. Backhaus presented the plaque to Mr. Jenkins.

In his acceptance, Dr. Jenkins hoped it would "provide untold inspiration for untold generations ahead."

AN IMPORTANT MOMENT — The widow of Matthew Henson, co-discover of the North Pole, is holding on to one side of the flag after it had been removed from the plaque honoring the Maryland native at the State House on Saturday. Governor J. Millard Tawes holds the other end. Others in the picture included Herbert M. Frisby, who made this moment possible; Commander Stafford, a grandson of Admiral Robert Peary, and Mrs. Verda F. Welcome, member of the House of Delegates.

20 1961

(Staff Photo By Burbage)

The capsule, a galvanized metal container about the size of a suitcase, contained such items as Chamber of Commerce literature on Charleston, the script to "The Charleston Story," tickets, coins, Confederate caps, hats, bonnets and ties.

There were 35 items buried. Concrete was poured around the container and a granite slab placed to mark the spot.

J. Kenneth Rentiers arranged for the ceremony.

BURIAL OF TIME CAPSULE MARKS END OF FORT SUMTER CENTENNIAL

Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard Jr., Dedicates Capsule To 'Charlestonians Of 2061'

Centennial Buried In A Time Capsule

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Nov. 4 1961

Charlestonians "buried" the Civil War Centennial in Washington Park yesterday in a time capsule.

A small crowd of dignitaries and spectators witnessed the interment of the container in its concrete grave, dedicated to "Charlestonians of 2061."

The occasion brought to a close a week-long observance commemorating the 100th anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter.

Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard Jr. told the gathering the purpose of the commission in burying the capsule was to "show future generations how we observed the occasion."

But the major part of Mayor Gaillard's address was devoted to outlining the responsibility of man's having to adapt himself to changing times.

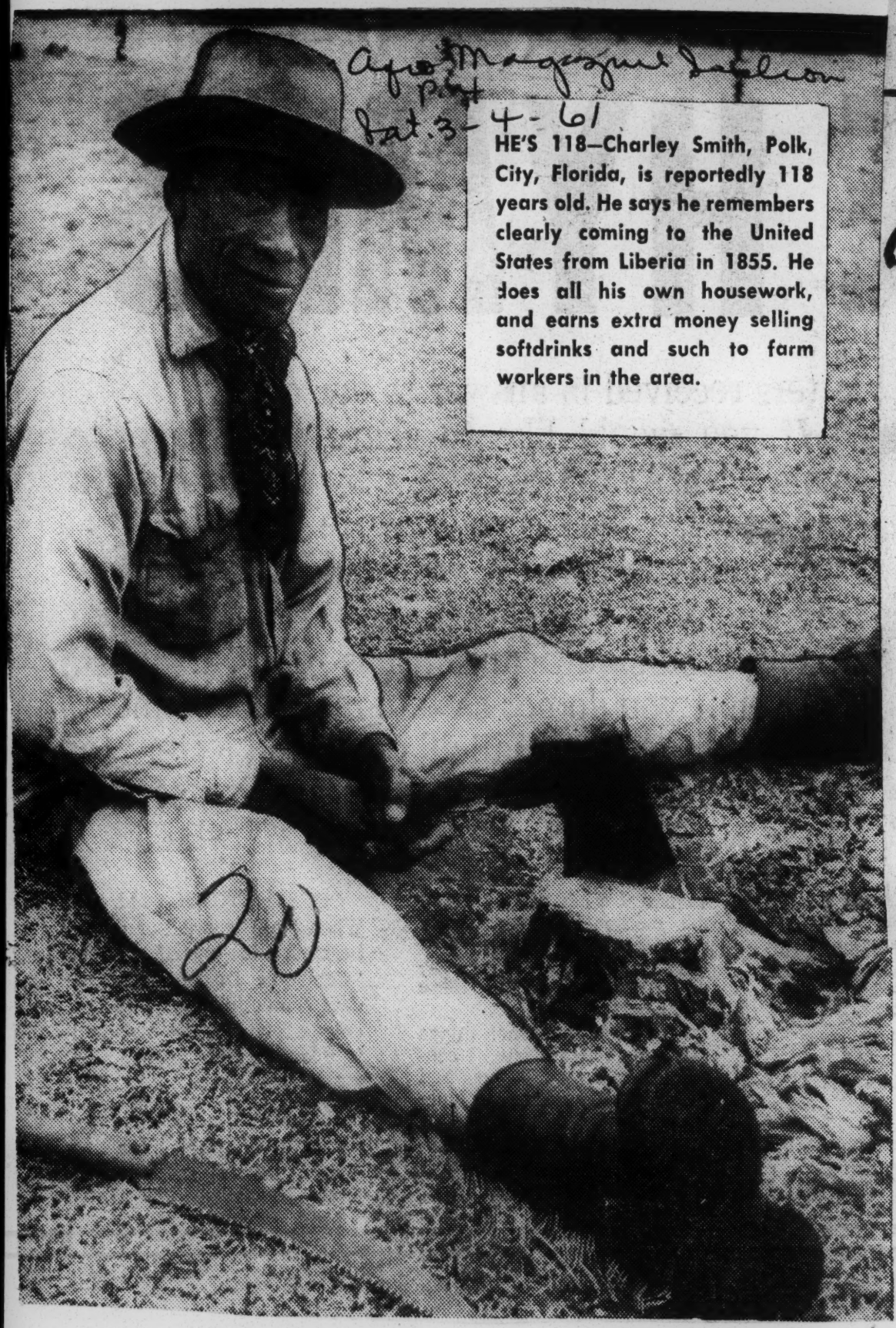
He said that Charlestonians, Southerners and Americans have survived because "we adapt ourselves to changing times and conditions".

He cited the death of certain industries — rice, cotton and phosphate mining— the birth of others and the expansion of the city itself.

Mayor Gaillard said that despite the great changes taking place in many fields one aspect of humanity never changes. He said:

"But with all of this, I am reasonably certain of one thing —and that is that man will still have differences of opinion. I know that all of you join me in the hopes that these differences will be settled without arms and then when this capsule is opened our country will still be united."

The Rev. Charles Wessinger, pastor of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, asked the invocation at the beginning of the ceremony. Henry Deas, master of ceremonies, announced that the centennial observance was officially ended and Mrs. J. C. Long, chairman of the Charleston Confederate War Centennial Commission presented the capsule to the mayor for interment. The Bishop England High School Band played for the occasion.



Ayer Magazine Section
Pict
Sat. 3-4-61

HE'S 118—Charley Smith, Polk, City, Florida, is reportedly 118 years old. He says he remembers clearly coming to the United States from Liberia in 1855. He does all his own housework, and earns extra money selling softdrinks and such to farm workers in the area.

20

Things You Should Know

Jean Baptiste Point DuSABLE...

CA. 1745 – 1818

...BORN IN ST. MARC, HAITI, OF MIX-

Birmingham Herald p. 1

ED PARENTS, HE STUDIED IN FRANCE. IN 1772

Dat -11-25-61

HE BUILT A TRADING POST NEAR LAKE MICHI

Birmingham After

GAN, WITH THE INDIAN NAME OF ESCHIKAGOU.

THE BUSIEST CENTER BETWEEN ST. LOUIS & MONTREAL, IT

GREW TO BE AMERICA'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, - CHICAGO!

Continental Features

Things You Should Know

Mr. Roberto HOLDEN...

Jackson Advocate

...BORN IN SAO SALVADOR PRO-

Jackson, Miss.

VINCE, THIS 36-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER FOR

Sat. 4-15-61

ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE IS HEAD OF THE

L.4

UNION OF ANGOLAN PEOPLES! THE PARTY, FOUNDED IN 1954, HAS

40,000 MEMBERS; HALF LIVING IN ANGOLA & HALF IN THE CONGO!

Continental Features.

BENJAMIN TRIMBLE, 110

The Herald Tribune

Onetime Slave Who Learned to Golf at 105 Is Dead

P. 35 M

SEATTLE, Oct. 22 (AP)—Benjamin Trimble, a onetime slave who took up golf when he was 105 years old, died in a nursing home Saturday at the age of 110.

Sun 10-24-61

Until 1957 Mr. Trimble lived in nearby Tacoma, where he took his first golf lesson from Edgar N. Eisenhower, Tacoma attorney and elder brother of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Herald Tribune—UPI

DIES AT 110—Benjamin Trimble running with neighborhood youngsters in Tacoma, Wash., on his 105th birthday in 1956.

Herald Tribune P. 26 Mon 10-23-61

Benjamin Trimble, 110, Dies; Former Slave Golfed at 105

Herald Tribune

P. 26

Special to the Herald Tribune

SEATTLE, Wash.

Benjamin Trimble, 110, a former slave who took up golf when he was 105, died in a nursing home here yesterday.

Until 1957, Mr. Trimble lived in Tacoma, where he took his first golf lesson from Edgar N. Eisenhower, Tacoma attorney and elder brother of former President Eisenhower.

Herald Tribune Mon 10-23-61

"If golf's good for Ike," said the centenarian, "think how much good it can do a man my age."

To this, Attorney Eisenhower retorted: "You say you're 105, dad. In just five more years you'll be as old as I feel."

Mr. Trimble, who said he was born in slavery on May 10, 1851, in Faircastle, Va., also said he remembered the day President Lincoln freed his people. He used to describe seeing his father sold at a slave auction before the Civil War.

Things You Should Know

Dr. Joseph Edison WALKER...

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 4-7-61
P. 5

...BORN IN TILLMAN, MISS., ON MARCH 31, 1880; HE BECAME A WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER AND PHYSICIAN. HE GAINED WIDE ACCLAIM AS FOUNDER & PRESIDENT OF THE TRI-STATE BANK & UNIV. LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF MEMPHIS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—c.o

Things You Should Know

James VARICK...

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 3-17-61
P. 8

...AFTER A MEETING OF ZIONITES ON AUG. 11, 1820; HE, WITH THE AID OF GEORGE COLLINS, CHAS. ANDERSON & CHRISTOPHER RUSH HE FOUNDED THE INDEPENDENT A. M. E ZIONIST CHURCH IN AMERICA!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—c

Look Out, Yanks —South's Rising

Celebration in Montgomery Is Reviving 'Cradle Of Confederacy'

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Reb. 12.—Johnny Reb and his Confederate belle donned their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes Sunday, clambered into their horseless carriage and headed for a week of Southern merrymaking that is supposed to have gone out of style a century ago.

First stop was the state Coliseum for an all-faiths religious service that heralded the start of Montgomery's Civil War Centennial celebrations.

The final stop, at the Coliseum again enxt Saturday for teh Commemoration Ball, will come shortly after the figure of Jefferson Davis repeats the oath tht made him president of the Confederate States of America in 1861.

Festivities in the Cradle of the Confederacy promise to give a rip-roaring send-off to the natitonwide commemoration of four long years of the Civil War.

Flags Flying

Along the streets Confederate flags and centennial bunting flutter brightly. Ante-bellum gowned beauties curtsey prettily as bearded beaux doff top-hats and pantalooned children scamper along the sidewalks.

This is the setting for the reenactment of the birth of a nation 100 years ago. That story, together with preceding events, will be told daily beginning Monday in the historical pageant, "The Man and the Hour."

More than 1,000 Montgomerians will appear in the Coliseum as actors in the giant spectacle, and hundreds more will be worikng backstage. Already, several thousand advance tickets have been sold, and officials predict the gate crowd will be larger.

The week's program is crowded with other activities in War Between the States style, including a Confederate ante-bellum style contest, cooking contest, commemoration teas, a fireworks display of the firing on Ft. Sumter, Confederate colonels beard contest, and the spectacular and climactic ball.

Slated to draw the largest crowds, however, are Friday's and Saturday's events when Gov. John Patterson joins with other state and city officials in re-enactment of the arrival and inauguration of President Davis.

Two Davis Roles

Two Montgomery men will portray Davis — state publicity will play Davis in the pageant. torney T. B. Hill Jr. Marcato director Roy Marcato and at-Hill will be the President in hisarrival here, inaugural parade and inauguration.

Governor Patterson will play the part of Civil War Alabama Governor A. B. Moore, and Supreme Court Justice John L. Goodwyn will portray the noted Alabama orator and secessionist, William Lowndes Yancey.

Davis' inaugural parade will form at the Exchange Hotel downtown, then head through the city to the Capitol steps where at 1 p.m. the inauguration will be re-enacted. Hill will stand where Oavis stood —the spot is marked by a newly-refurbished star set in the floor.

Centennial activities began shortly after Governor Patterson proclaimed the beginning of celebrations in Alabama Jan. 8.

Local centennial officials quickly called on all Montgomery men ot grow beards or some sort of "facial fuzz" to show their sympathy with the South.

Before too long, drum-head courts marital were set up to deal with "Yankee carpetbaggers" and clean-shaven Southerners who failed to pay a small conscience fee. Punishments meted out ranged from raw-egg shampoos to dunkings in the icy waters of the public square fountain.

City policemen, firemen and mailmen slowly and ticklishly took on the appearance of fugitives from Castro's army, but their 20th Century services—including parking tickets—continued.

Honor Paid To Men Of Confederacy At Tuskegee Commemoration Sunday

With the Methodist Church here filled to capacity and overflowing into the aisles and gallery, Tuskegee and Macon County citizens were joined by many friends from a distance at the Commemoration of the Centennial of the War Between the States Sunday afternoon. An atmosphere of solemn reverence prevailed throughout the afternoon's program, which had been planned jointly by the Tuskegee Chapter U. D. C. and the John Massey Huntingdon Alumnae Chapter. The city and county cooperated in plans for the event and committees functioned efficiently, spearheaded by Mrs. J. H. Meadors.

During a pre-program organ recital, Mrs. Roy Corbitt played a hymnal arrangement of "Dixie" and the audience stood at respectful attention. The State Song, "Alabama" was sung by a choir from Tuskegee churches. Other special music included an especially well-rendered vocal solo, "Reunion of the Boys of '60's" by thirteen-year-old Lalla Alexander, of Winfield; a male quartett arrangement of "Tenting Tonight" by Tommy Tucker, Phil Hicks, Billy Dyson and Tom McCain; and the playing of "Taps" by trumpeter Joe Slaton.

In the afternoon's principal historical address, E. W. Wadsworth, Tuskegee High School principal and president of the Macon County Historical Association traced the history of Tuskegee and its role in the War Between the States. Rousseau's Raid at Chehaw and Notasulga was graphically described in a talk by Reynolds McLeod, Tuskegee boy who is a history major at Auburn University. "Tuskegee, Our Home," a beautiful poem written by the late Miss Annette Howard, was read by Miss Thelma Jo Braswell, a local student at Huntingdon College. Miss Chris Akin brought the memorial service up to the present era with a poem of the heroes of World War I and II and Korean conflict entitled "The Gold Star Boy."

Many little-known facts concerning the Tuskegee of a century ago were revealed in Mr. Wadsworth's interesting and excellent address. He had completed a great deal of research on the subject and the authenticity of his facts were born out from diary entries and by word of mouth with older citizens.

In the decade before the war, Wadsworth said, the Macon County seat had become a center of leadership for education, agriculture and industry.

Pioneers in the use of chemicals for growing cotton had brought great wealth to planters around the town.

Four years before the war the town had two colleges for women, and three other schools It also was the first law training center in the state.

With the increasing wealth, Tuskegee residents of that era built elaborate mansions, one of which is credited with saving the town from destruction by Wilson's Raiders.

Edward Terry Varner a Confederate soldier, lived at Grey Columns, the house that saved Tuskegee.

An order had been issued to destroy the buildings of Tuskegee, but an offcer under Wlison learned that Varner, his fraternity brother at Yale, lived at Grey Columns.

He then changed the orders to spare the town, according to history.

Although Grey Columns and other architectural works were unharmed, the people of Tuskegee suffered other humiliations and hardships while Union troops were quartered there.

The unfinished Methodist church was used as a stable for horses. The railroad between Chealha and Notasulga was destroyed and a hospital burned, forcing some 1000 patients into private homes.

Women student made uniforms for the Macon County Cavalary, Macon's first military group, and raised money through concerts.

The townspeople fasted when their men left to join the battle. Two other groups, the Macon County Confederates and the Tuskegee Guards, made up of older volunteers, entered the war.

After the war Tuskegee became a federal garrison.

NYC group to unveil statue of famed abolitionist May 28

NEW YORK —A monument to Frederick Douglass will be unveiled in public ceremonies in Frederick Douglass Memorial Park on Oakwood Heights in Staten Island on May 28.

Speakers at the 90-minute ceremony will include Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem and Staten Island Borough President Albert V. Maniscalco.

In announcing the unveiling ceremony, Mrs. Hortense Jones, president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Park, noted that special tribute also will be paid to the famed abolitionist's role in history.

The memorial park is the first in New York to adopt a rigid policy of no segregation in burials.

Washington Post

Married 50 Years

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hunt Sr., of 3912 12th st. nw., will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversity Wednesday with a reception at their home. They have two sons, and five grandchildren. Mr. Hunt, known to his friends as "Major," is a retired Navy Department employe.

Courier Readers Respond

To Unveil Douglass Monument in Gotham

NEW YORK—Although few invitations have been mailed out for the unveiling of Frederick Douglass' monument on May 28, hundreds of persons have expressed a desire to attend the ceremonies, according to Hortense Jones, president of Frederick Douglass Memorial Park.

Mrs. Jones attributed the sudden interest in the affair to a Courier story outlining her plans.

• "We were caught completely off base," Mrs. Jones confided. "I never dreamed your readers would respond so quickly.

• Some wanted to contribute money to help build the monument, while others seemed more interested in getting their names on our guest list

We'd like to assure everyone that two weeks before the unveiling ceremonies we will make every effort to give those interested all the details of the affair."

Frederick Douglass Memorial Park is a cemetery located on Staten Island.

Child of slaves—

Talladega woman, 107 proud of posterity: descendants total 1066

LONA SANDERS
. . . Ex-slave is 107

BY R. E. (BUSTER) HOGAN
News correspondent

TALLADEGA, Ala., April 10—When someone begins counting birthdays past 100, "To what do you attribute long life?" is a natural question to ask.

Lona Sanders, who says she is 107 today, had a pretty good answer:

"Be obedient to the Lord and He will reward you," said the bright-eyed Negro woman born April 10, 1854, the daughter of slaves.

THERE ARE reasons for this philosophy:

1. Her approximately 1066 descendents (15 children, 297 grandchildren, 303 great-grandchildren, 351 great-great-grandchildren and "a little over" 100 great-great-great-grandchildren).

2. Amazingly good health—"I got glasses, but never wear 'em except for looks."

3. Events such as her party yesterday at which she received many gifts, well-wishes from several hundred visitors and compliments on her big flower and handsome outfit.

MRS. SANDERS said she was born in Dallas County, on the old Shockley Plantation, and remained there with her family after the Civil War.

"I remember the hard times, even though I was little," she declared.

She married young, she said, and moved to a farm in Talladega County. There she raised six brothers and sisters after her mother died.

She has been a widow more than 50 years, and retired several years ago from the farm and moved into town. She lives with a daughter and son-in-law.

But the earth is still sweet to this woman.

"They told me I had to stop farming," she said.

"But as soon as the weather gets warm, if they're not careful, I'll slip out and start diggin' again."

Century Of Memories

Staff Photo by Tom Duncan

BORN A SLAVE . . . Mrs. Sally Cage observed her 100th birthday in Bowling Green yesterday. She credits hard work and the Lord's help for her long life. Mrs. Cage lives with her daughter, Mrs. Fanny Sears. Although her sight has dimmed, she enjoys listening to the radio and says she eats what she likes.

Ex-Slave Is 107

BUFFALO, N.Y. (UPI) — Isaiah Weaver, a onetime slave, celebrated his 107th birthday Wednesday. Born on a plantation between Union Springs and Tuskegee, Ala., in 1854, the Negro has outlived two wives.

100 YEARS OLD — Mrs. Catherine Washington, who was 100 years old on March 1, shows a photo of a slave she purchased for $1.50 when she and her husband were missionaries in Ethiopia. Mrs. Washington, born 42 days before the Civil War began, sent the newly-purchased slave girl to Mrs. Washington's home in Baltimore. The girl later attended a Memphis, Tenn., college and is now living in the South. According to Mrs. Washington, the former slave is now about 70 years old.—UPI Telephoto.

Human Cargo Manifest Believed Discovered

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — (UPI) — Scraps of paper believed to be the human cargo manifest from an old slave ship have been found here, it was disclosed Friday.

The tattered bits of paper, yellowed with age, were found by crews working on a restoration program involving rebuilding of an old home on historic St. George's Street.

Douglas Picht, regional manager of the state - run restoration program, said some of the writing on the paper was still legible. He said it apparently was a slave manifest from a ship which entered the Port of St. Augustine more than 100 years ago.

The restoration commission was trying to fit the bits of paper together to learn more about it, Picht said.

He said the pieces were discovered in a hole in the wall where they presumably had been stuffed by rats years ago for a nest.

Negro Who Helped Rebs Dies At 110-Plus Years

The body of an aged Negro man, who was variously estimated at from 110 to 114 years old and possibly one of the last Alabamians connected with the Civil War, lies at Smith and Gaston Funeral Home here.

Funeral for George Mixson of the Coke Oven section of Jasper will be Sunday afternoon in Jasper.

Friends and relatives say the old man, prior to his death, claimed he tended horses for Confederate soldiers during the War Between the States. He would have been 10-14 at the time.

The old Negro died in his sleep Monday morning.

Described as active and alert, Mixson married in 1954 when he was well over 100 years old, according to his step-daughter, Pearl Austin, 61, of 3540 Jefferson-av, sw.

"He always talked of the joy and pleasure he got out of riding the soldiers' horses and placing them where they should be," the step-daughter said.

Pearl said the old Negro often talked about old times, but the stories most listened to were of riding and caring for horses during the war.

Edward A. Fromshon of Bessemer said he remembers talking with Mixson about two or three years ago. Fromshon then was an insurance salesman and met Mixson at his step-daughter's home.

Fromshon said the old man was not sure of his age, but told apparently authentic stories of happenings in the war period.

He said Mixson told of being with a Confederate officer when he was 13 or 14 years old, evidently as a flunky.

The old man lived around Jasper most of his life. Fromshon said he thought Mixson was born in Tuscaloosa County.

Pearl said Mixson had been married three times and had four children of which she knows. He worked as a miner, on the railroad, and as a janitor.

The last known Civil War veteran, Walter Williams of Texas, died last year.

(Staff Photo By Hammond)

SLAVE MARKET MUSEUM REOPENED
Mrs. Reed Graves Is Manager

Negro Arts And Crafts

Evening News & Courier
Charleston, S. C.

Old Slave Market Museum On Chalmers St. Reopens

Dec 3-21-61

By HAROLD M. HAMMOND
News and Courier Staff Writer

The Old Slave Market Museum on Chalmers Street has reopened with a number of new exhibits.

It is the only museum of its kind in this country devoted to Negro arts and crafts.

The museum was founded nearly 30 years ago by Miss Miriam Wilson. The first displays were of Negro handiwork with the emphasis on slavecraft.

The museum was closed after the death of Miss Wilson in July 1959, and was recently reopened under the management of Mrs. Richard Chase and Mrs. Reed Graves.

The museum and its contents, according to Miss Wilson's bequest is now the property of St. Luke and St. Paul Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Graves said they are now trying to carry out Miss Wilsons plans for the museum—establishing an educational program to explain the arts and crafts of the Negroes and show how they have influenced American culture.

The museum, divided into several sections, also includes items of local and historical interest.

One section consists of exhibits on the background of Charleston up through the Civil War. It includes maps, pictures, documents, swords and other weapons.

A newly acquired exhibit, never before shown, is a picture of the radical members of the S. C. Legislature during Reconstruction days.

It shows the Negroes and carpetbaggers then in control of the state, including their names. Date of the picture is thought to be 1876.

Another display shows the work of Africans done in their own country, principally the Gold Coast, and includes pictures, amulets of ivory and tin, basketry, metalwork, and dance masks.

Another display shows musical instruments used by Africans — harps, drums, and others. It includes instruments used by the Bashi tribe in the Belgian Congo and Watusi drums.

Along with this display are phonograph records and sheet music of many popular songs of today which show the influence of the Africans and early American Negroes on modern American music.

The work and arts the Negroes learned after coming to this country are also featured — metalwork, woodcarving and various art forms as practiced on many Lowcountry plantations are shown.

20 1961

Things You Should Know

Mr. The Call
Konan
BÉDIÉ... 20
Kansas City, Mo
...THE 26-YEAR-OLD AMBASSA-
Fri. 2-24-61
DOR APPOINTED BY IVORY COAST
P21
PRES. FELIX HOUPHOUET BOIGNY!

THE CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE IS A POLITICAL & ECONOMIC FED-

ERATION OF IVORY COAST, NIGER, DAHOMEY, UPPER VOLTA!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—rec'd

Things You Should Know

The Call
John Fletcher
HURST
Kansas City, Mo.
1834-1903
Fri. 3-10-61
20
...A.M.E. BISHOP, BORN IN SALEM, MD., I.
P21
GRADUATE OF DICKINSON COLLEGE AND A
STUDENT AT HALLE, GERMANY —HE TAUGHT
THEOLOGICAL HISTORY AT DREW THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY, MADISON, N.J.! IN 1873 HE BECAME
THEIR PRESIDENT! IN 1880 — A BISHOP!
WRITER OF MANY TEXTS, HIS OUTSTANDING
SCHOLARSHIP WON GREAT AWARDS FOR THE COL-
LEGE! IN AND OUT OF THE CHURCH — HE FOUGHT BRAVELY FOR NEGRO RIGHTS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—

Things You Should Know

JOHN VI

1767 — 1826

Jackson advocate
Jackson Miss
Sat. 4-1-61
P. 4

20

A DARK MULATTO, THE KING OF PORTUGAL — THE "MAKER" OF MODERN BRAZIL! HE MOVED HIS THRONE TO RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1808, RULING PORTUGAL FROM BRAZIL!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Peter OGDEN...

Jackson advocate
Jackson Miss
20

...HE FOUNDED THE GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS FOR NEGROES IN 1843!

Sat. 2-18-61

P. 4

AS NEGROES WERE BARRED FROM THE ODD FELLOWS IN THE U.S., HE GOT A DISPENSATION FROM THE ENGLISH ORDER!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1961

Traces Ancestry to Slaves

Lives in Same House 82 Years

(Special to the Courier)

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Mrs. Virginia Cabell Randolph won't reveal her age, but she is justifiably proud of the fact that she has lived in the same house for 82 years.

The house, at 806 Harrison St., now has 10 rooms, but originally consisted of only two rooms, one downstairs and one upstairs.

In 1959 Mrs. Randolph held an open house for her friends who viewed with amazement many of the various articles she had preserved since her parents first brought her to the house. There also are many items and articles, inside and out, which she has made with her own hands and through her own ingenuity.

She is a sort of "Jane of all trades," having done brick masonry, sewing, carpentry, paper hanging, designing and construction work. A rocking chair she has made into a chaise lounge; a mirror she built into the head of her bed; a carpet she constructed over the kitchen sink. Two years ago she put up an iron fence, using large and heavy stones to hold it in place while she built the brick pillars.

She has made her own wearing apparel since she was 11 years of age.

■

MRS. RANDOLPH long has been one of the most active women in the city in civic, social, religious and business affairs.

"It was through her leadership that Negroes of Lynchburg have had participation in the Mardi Gras, the first toy and pet show, the Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, a nursery school and Christmas seal sales. She is founder of the Women's Community Club which was opened in 1933. A building composed of 12 rooms and two baths, all furnished, under Mrs. Randolph's leadership it has become free of debt. Since it was purchased a recreation room has been added.

At the center classes are available in many crafts, homemaking, cooking, sewing, etc., and the buliding also is available for community meetings.

In all these years Mrs. Randolph has not charged a penny for her services.

■

A FORMER school teacher, Mrs. Randolph tells of the days when her ancestors were in slavery. She says:

"My mother, Cassie Bratton Melvin, was born near Shawsville, Va. Her mother belonged to Col. Jacob Kent — her father to the Braton family. Mrs. Bratton had a son who told his mother in his last illness that no one could get to heaven who owned slaves: he made her promise to set her slaves free.

"Accordingly she called her slaves together and told them she was freeing them. She told them they could go to the state of Ohio or back to their home in Africa. This was before surrender."

Mrs. Randolph continued, "after the war when all Negroes were free, some of them went to Afriea. There they found those who Mrs. Bratton had freed. Many of this group who went (left) after surrender were dissatisfied and wrote back to their former masters and asked them to send for them.

"Many did send, and when I was a little firl mama and papa would go to see these people who had come back from Liberia. A number of years ago a missionary was here. I told him about the above. When he went back, he found these people and these people wrote me. We have corresponded ever since."

Mrs. Randolph, who has lived in the same house for 82 years, reverts to her women's preogative not to talk about her age.

And she wants it known that in addition to being able to do all the things mentioned previously, that:

"I also plaster and cover sofas, etc."

82 YEARS IN SAME HOME—Mrs. Virginia Cabell Randolph is shown in her Lynchburg, Va., home, in which she has lived for 82 years. Mrs. Randolph's mother and grandmother were slaves, freed by their masters before the end of the Civil War.

Life
P. 88
Fri 3-17-61

HONOR FOR EX-SLAVE

John W. Harris, born in North Carolina in 1858, is attended by young men in Union uniform at Trenton, N.J. in current ceremony marking Lincoln visit in 1861.

112-Year-Old Ex-Slave Outlives 14 Doctors She Served As Nurse

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

BY MARY G. AUBURTIN
Post-Herald Correspondent

MARION, March 24—Marion's oldest citizen and probably the oldest person in Perry County is Willie Banks, a former slave who observed her 112th birthday March 6.

Willie, over many years, was best known as a nurse here.

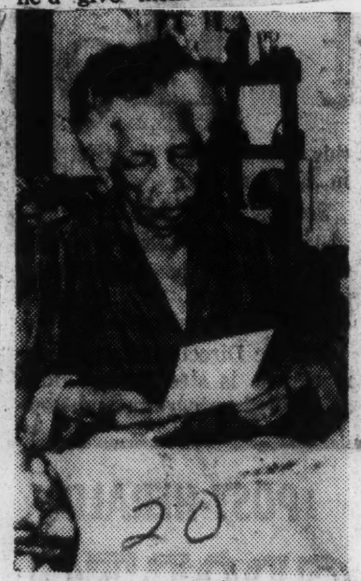
"There's not a old home in town where I've not nursed babies, typhoid fever, pneumonia. Typhoid fever used to be a common disease but don't hardly hear much of it any more. Nursed for 14 doctors—Dr. O. L. Bates, Dr. Benton Hatchett, Dr. Sam Perry, Dr. Barron, Dr. R. D. England, Dr. Swann, Dr. C. B. Robinson, Dr. Hanna, Dr. J. V. Howell, Dr. Shivers, Dr. S. A. Gordon, and three Dr. Wilkersons—all of them in the cemetery and here I still am," reminisces Willie, demonstrating a mind that is still quick and alert, despite her years.

She recalls and names numerous citizens she nursed as babies. "I often think about these folks I was the one to put the first diaper on. There was Mr. Willie Woodfin—I nursed him—he died last year." Woodfin, 93 at the time of his death in 1958, was often reminded by Willie that she had nursed him as a baby.

Born In Selma

When asked about the war and what she remembered of her childhood, Willie, who was born in Selma on the plantation of a Dr. Kent, related that her master was "the" doctor in the war. "We had about 200 slaves," she said. "My mother died when I was born and Dr. Kent took me in the house to raise with his two girls, Minnie and Mattie. He said I was too small to do any hard work and he made me a nurse. I nursed the slaves and helped Dr. Kent. I belonged to Minnie because the rule was that the first black child that was born after a white child, the black child belonged to that white child. I was the first one born after Minnie. Many's the night Minnie and Mattie would get in the trundle bed with me and looked like we fought and tumbled all night. . .

"When my master had to lecture the little Negro children, he'd give them all a handful



20

PERRY'S OLDEST—Willie Banks, 112.

of cakes—tea cakes or ginger cakes—after he was finished. The colored woman wasn't allowed to punish them. She kept them while the older ones was in the field. When the little ones got into mischief, she'd herd them in for Dr. Kent to lecture them. He'd line them up and lecture them."

Burned Clothes

What does she remember about the war in Selma? "There wasn't much fighting but the soldiers came and took all they wanted. They were all lousy. When my master came home, he was so lousy he wouldn't go in the house until a boy had brought him water to bathe and clean clothes. He bathed and changed clothes outside and the boy burned his old clothes."

When the war was over, Dr. Kent sent Willie to Birmingham where she worked as a practical nurse in "Dr. Davis' Hospital." After about five years, she returned to Selma for a short while and then came to Marion to nurse a member of the Hendon family. She has lived here ever since. She nursed at the Marion Female Seminary and Judson College. While she never nursed at Marion Institute, she nursed in the home of its president, Dr. H. O. Murfee, for 16 years, caring for his seven children.

Until a few years ago, Willie maintained her own home. Flowers bloomed profusely in her yard, which had been terraced by her own hands.

Because of failing eyesight and advancing age, she moved into the home of her daughter about two years ago. What does she do to pass the time? "I just sit here, George, my grandson, wakes me up every morning about 5 and brings me a cup of coffee to the bed. I like my coffee. I used to crochet or quilt or work in the flowers. Now I can't see. When it's warm I sit on the porch and enjoy the sunshine."

20 1961 1960

WATCHING LINCOLN CEREMONY — John Harris of Lawrence Township, N.J., who says he is 103 years old, watched a special New Jersey Legislative session to commemorate Abraham Lincoln's 1861 appearance before the Legislature, and received a standing ovation when introduced. The former tobacco worker, born in North Carolina, said he could recall his father and grandfather returning home in Union uniforms after the Civil War. At left is his housekeeper, Mrs. Olivia Hearns.

Celebrates 112th year

The Afro-American

Dallas, Texas — Last week, Mrs. Lydia McKnight celebrated her 112th birthday with a 12 - hour party that drew more than 100 well-wishers. In 1849, she was too young to join the famous Gold Rush but she has outlived just about everyone who did.

Baltimore Md. p. 19

Mrs. McKnight lived in Richmond, Va. until she was 24 years of age. The only thing she remembers of that city is the auction block where she was sold. She moved to Greenville, Texas and lived there 85 years. For the past three years, she has lived in Dallas with her grand-daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Nash, 73, and her sister, Mrs. Ella Pyles, 97. Sept. 2-11-61

Mrs. McKnight has survived all of her own five children. Among her living descendants are 15 great-great-great-grandchildren

BORN INTO SLAVERY near Cedar Grove, N.C., 103 years ago, John W. Harris of Lawrence Township takes a proud stance in front of a color guard at the Statehouse in Trenton, N.J. He was special guest at the 100th anniversary observance of Abraham Lincoln's address to the N.J. Legislature.

Things You Should Know

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.

TODD DUNCAN...

Sat 1-21-61

...STAR OF BROADWAY AND

P. 12

SINGER OF WORLD-WIDE FAME,--HE

WAS THE FIRST NEGRO TO SING THE

20

ROLE OF "TONIO" IN A MAJOR PRO-

DUCTION! THIS WAS IN THE NEW YORK CITY OPERA COMPANY'S

"I PAGLIACCI" AT THE CITY CENTER, ON SEP'T. 28, 1945!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Lt. Charles B. HALL...

Jackson Advocate
20
Jackson, Miss.

...OF BRAZIL, INDIANA,

Sat 1-21-61

THE FIRST NEGRO PILOT TO

P. 4

SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE!

HE SHOT DOWN A NAZI FOCKE-

WULF OVER SICILY, ON JULY

2, 1943!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Mr. Charles
The Black Dispatch
OKALA...
Oklahoma City, Okla.

...THE DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN
Fri. 1-28-61
MINISTER OF THE NEW AFRICAN RE-
p. 8
PUBLIC OF THE CAMEROUN./ (ONE
20
OF 17 NEW AFRICAN NATIONS IN THE U.N.,) HE SAYS HE ACCEPTS
U.S. FINANCIAL AID, (IF "NO STRINGS"!) BUT ALSO NEEDS TECHNICAL AID.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES INC

Things You Should Know

Frederic
Jackson Advocate
GUIRMA...
Jackson, Miss.

...TWENTY-NINE YEAR OLD
Sat. 1-28-61
AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. FROM UPPER
2 p. 4
VOLTA, AFRICA; AND PERMANENT WASH-
INGTON & U.N. REPRESENTATIVE./ THIS
AFRICAN STATE, OF 106,011 SQ. MILES AREA AND 3,266,000 POP-
ULATION, GAINED ITS INDEPENDENCE LAST AUGUST 5!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES INC

20 1961

Civil War Review

North-South Tension Grew Out Of Timidity

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.
Jan 1-15-61

(Editor's Note — The author of this article, Bruce Catton, is one of the nation's leading Civil War historians and is editor of American Heritage magazine. This is the last of four articles written for the Associated Press by the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian.)

By BRUCE CATTON

One of the most tragic things about the coming of the Civil War is the fact that just before the curtain went up two men — possibly without quite realizing it — worked how the business might have been settled.

Late in February, 1861, ten days or so before the Lincoln administration took office, William H. Seward of New York, who was about to become Lincoln's Secretary of State, met at a Washington dinner party with Justice John A. Campbell of the Supreme Court. Campbell was a good Alabaman, and when Fort Sumter came under fire he would side with his state. But this night he and Seward, whose friendship, discussed the great problem and agreed that the union ought not to be allowed to break up over the slavery issue.

In their talk they said the things that someone ought to have been saying earlier, out in public — at national political conventions, in the Presidential campaign, in Congress, or somewhere.

SLAVERY TRANSITORY

Slavery, said Campbell, was a transitory institution; it would inevitably be greatly modified or abolished altogether in the course of time. Modification in fact was already taking place; for years slavery had been receding in the upper South, and it was really flourishing now only in the rich cotton area of the Deep South. There slavery was thriving, and it perhaps would be 25 years before the area's expanding needs for cheap labor were fully met.

Seward interrupted him here to remark: "Say 50 years." Very well: 50 years, in all, before the institution would have reached the limit of its development. Meanwhile, said Campbell, the most the slavery group could ask was the continued protection of salvery in the states where it already existed. In the territories the battle was lost — New Mexico, for instance, had been open to slave immigration for a full decade and only 29 slaves had been taken there.

SEWARD AGREES

Again Seward interrupted: "Only 24, sir." 24, in 10 years, under full protection of the laws. Was there any sense, asked Justice Campbell, in letting the union be destroyed over the question of slavery in the territories when slavery obviously was not going to establish itself in the territories in any case? Seward agreed that there was not.

Now this talk ended in nothing better than friendly agreement between the Northerner and the Southerner over an after-dinner brandy. But can anyone doubt that if talk of that kind had been carried on openly, in convention and on the political stump and in newspaper columns, over the years, the tragic break-up of the union might have been averted?

Two men, one from Alabama and one from New York, talking unemotionally in a drawing room, could so easily agree that the issue could and should be handled; could agree that the very cause of the dispute was itself dying and would, if men approached it reasonably, presently reduce itself to manageable size. Was it not incumbent, somewhere along the line, on responsible leaders, politicians, editors and plain citizens to have said the same thing in public?

ENDURING TRAGEDY

That is what our democratic machinery is for. It gives us the chance to handle problems which, left to the emotions, become unmanageable. The nation's enduring tragedy is that in 1860 and 1861 that machinery was not used. We have only this haunting record of a conversation between Seward and Campbell to remind us of what might have been done.

Make no mistake about that: the American Civil War was not the "irrepressible conflict." It need not have taken place. It settled nothing that reasonable men of good will could not have settled if they had been willing to make the effort. The record of the war has a variety of meanings; its most tragic meaning of all is that 600,000 young men lost their lives because their elders had been unwilling to meet a divisive issue with reason and forbearance.

7 Things You Should Know

Mr. Joseph
Atlanta Daily World
ILEO...50
Atlanta, Ga.

...APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT

KASAVUBU TO SUCCEED PATRICE LUMUMBA,
Fri. 1-6-61
EARLY LAST SEPTEMBER, AS PREMIER-DESIG-
p. 4.
NATE OF THE CONGO! SHORTLY THEREAFTER,

COL. MOBUTU TOOK OVER MILITARY CONTROL

OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH INTENT TO KEEP IT!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Born In Slavery 104 Years Ago, Mrs. Ollison Dies As Centenarian

The Call
Kansas City Mo.
Fri 1-6-61

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Death almost an anti-climax to a centenarian whose life span had covered five scores and four years, laid an easy hand of Mrs. Elizabeth (Libby) Ollison, Saturday, December 17, as she succumbed to a light stroke at the home of her daughter, 1167 Effie avenue. Until she suffered what the examining physician pronounced as a stroke coupled with the senility of age, Mrs. Ollison had lived a normal life completely free from any evidence of physical pain, according to members of her family.

Born 'up in the hills' from Nashville during the bitter days of the Civil War, Mrs. Ollison until her death could vividly recall the life and death struggle of a divided nation as it was exemplied on the battle fields of Middle Tennessee. She frequently told members of her family that she remembered how the blood of wounded and dying soldiers 'flowed' like water. Her late husband, who died in 1939 at the age of 108, was a veteran of the Union Army.

Her first marriage ceremonies were even a uniquely ritualistic reminder of those early days of slavery. It was necessary for both to have slips from their respective masters giving consent to the marriage. Then, with arms locked, the couple had to jump backward and forward over a broom without touching it to be declared a wedded pair. After moving to Mississippi, however, Mr. and Mrs. Ollison were married again in accordance with the laws of that state.

Their departure from Nashville to Mississippi over 86 years ago came as the result of luring reports that 'money virtually grew on trees.' Mr. and Mrs. Ollison settled in the vicinity of Senatobia, Miss., and there they began their long stretch of years as farmers and parents, and eventually as patriarchs of five generations of descendants.

Three of her children survive. They are Mrs. Ella Echols, 74, of Memphis, at whose home Mrs. Ollison died; Mrs. Mattie Dowell, 72, of Senatobia, and Mr. William Ollison Jr., 65, of Mississippi.

Mrs. Ollison had divided her time between the two daughters. She first lived in Memphis from 1952 to 1956 with Mrs. Echols, and then returned to Senatobia to live for three years with Mrs. Dowell. She returned here in 1959 to round out the remainder of her long career at 104 years.

Rev. C. Mickens, pastor of Mt. Bethel Baptist church, 777 Tanglewood, and the husband of one of the great-granddaughters, stated that he expects to compile many of the pertinent facts relative to Mrs. Ollison for possible use in connection with the Centennial celebration of the Civil War. It would also include the fact that Mrs. Ollison's stepfather was a 'water boy' during the Civil War, along with many other sidelights of interest.

Seven grandchildren survive the deceased. They are Lee Echols, Henry Dowell Jr., Roosevelt Dowell, Jessie and Harris Fox, Joe N. Ollison and Mary Lou Lott; 11 great - grandchildren including Mrs. Ruthie Mae Mickens, Mrs. Jimmie Mae Powell, Mrs. Luella Porter, Mrs. Ruthie Lee, Bettye Jean, Erma Jean, Josephine and Verna B. Echols, and Robert Lee Simons.

Thirty great-grandchildren also survive Mrs. Ollison, whose body was returned to Sanatobia for funeral services at Antioch Baptist church No. 1 and interment in the Hills Chapel cemetery. Victory funeral home, Memphis, had charge of arrangements.

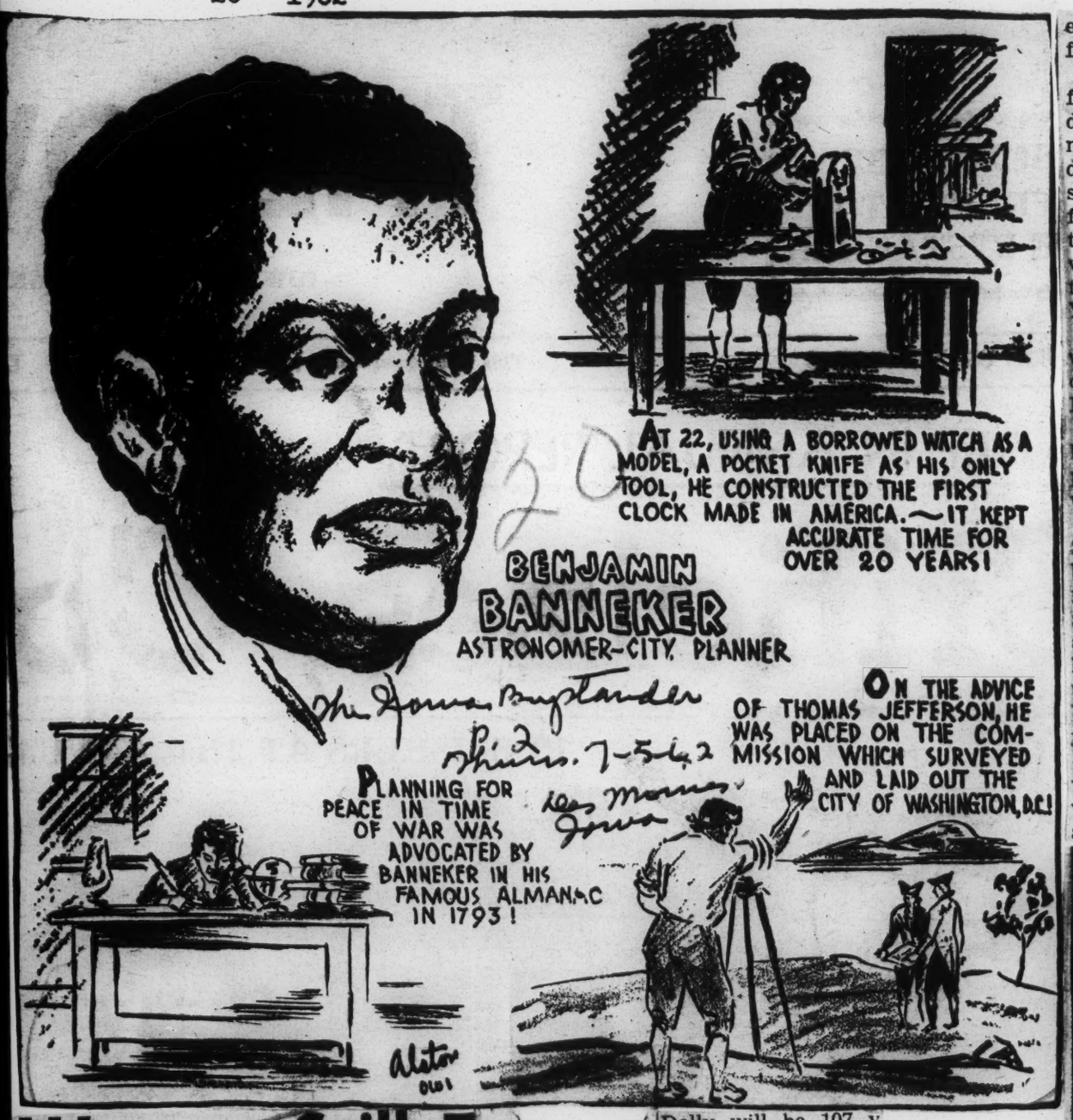
Things You Should Know

Rev. James ROBINSON

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri 1-6-61
p. 3

...MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF THE MASTER, IN HARLEM,--IN APRIL, 1955, HE WAS THE FIRST NEGRO EVER TO GIVE THE SIX LECTURES IN THE LYMAN BEECHER LECTURESHIP AT YALE UNIV'S SCHOOL OF DIVINITY!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES



Woman Still Fu
Of Fun at Age 107:
Has Never Married

PITTSBURGH—Miss Dolly Johnson is just about the best-known young lady in Pittsburgh. Only very well-known young girls have photographers rushing to get their picture each year, and reporters flocking around to hear what's new with the little lady always referred to as "Miss Dolly."

There's an excellent reason for all of this . . . Miss Dolly will be 107 y this week.

Miss Dolly was Westminister, Md., in 18 only child, she grew up w a thimble on one finger a needle in her hand. N exactly taught her, She just sewed and, ly, became a seam some of Pittsburgh' families.

Although she was fore the Civil War, a Maryland was the scene of skirmishes with the Rebels marching through the state, Miss Dolly claims that the war "did not catch" her. Perhaps, it has merged with other later events, into the limbo of half-forgotten "incidents."

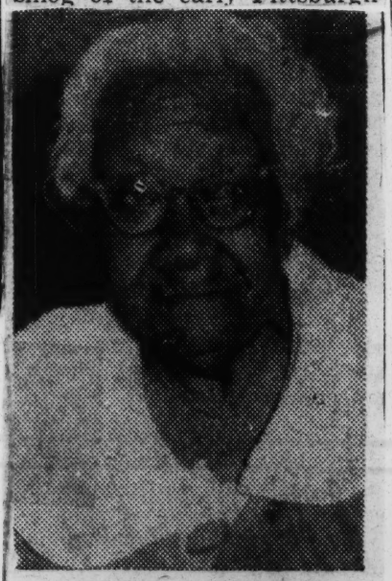
The fact that she has lived from the "horse and buggy days" to the "space age," makes less impression at this date, than riding the open street cars she eventually found in Pittsburgh. She liked the street cars; they meant adventure, and she liked, too, the plane ride she took to New York, not too many years ago.

"I had my dinner while we were flying," she remembered, clearly. "Coming and going I ate on the plane."

She loved the ride, the blue blue sky and the little roly-poly clouds that floated by her window.

Miss Dolly never married. She could have; she had a beau, but she just didn't want marriage. Miss Dolly still has spirit; when she was asked about marriage, she tossed her head just like any girl would who is a spinster, after 29. Whose business is it if she did not want to become a wife?

How did Miss Dolly happen to come to Pittsburgh? That will be hidden, forever, in the smog of the early Pittsburgh



DOLLY JOHNSON
. . . 107 years "young"

days. But she didn't like it at first. It was so dirty!

She was 18 when she came to Pittsburgh. Wylie Ave. was a bustling business street, with many Negro-owned businesses. All of that has changed through the years. She is disappointed in the progress her people have made in the years since she has been here.

"It's time we did better," she repeated over and over.

Miss Dolly loved to shop for the pretty silks and satins she made into handsome gowns for her wealthy clients. She was well known in the big department stores in town. Only the best of everything was laid before her keen eyes.

Sometimes she travelled during the summer, with her best customers. Long Branch, Belmar, Asbury Park, all of the pleasant places 19th Century society visited. The glittering hotels, resplendent with crystal chandeliers, plush chairs and sofas and uniformed attendants thrilled her.

She remembers fragments of these trips; the time a storm caught her in Asbury Park, and she was marooned with other frightened summer residents, in the railroad station, while lightening flashed and the thunder roared, and the sea demolished the boardwalk and pushed into the city.

Until last year, Miss Dolly Johnson entered several pieces of her hand work in the Golden Age hobby show, where she has won several ribbons. And, until recently, Miss Dolly made trips, one to Toronto, Canada, which she liked. It was such a religious city, she explained, that one couldn't even buy a postage stamp on Sunday.

She is a religious woman, a member of the Church of the Holy Cross, Episcopal. She says, often, how good God has been to her in many ways; giving her health, and many, many friends.

Miss Dolly lives comfortably at the Lemington Home for Aged Colored Women. Living to be over 100 years of age really doesn't impress her too much. Anyone who has lived a clean life should make it.

Her most important hours are spent in church these days where everyone knows her and loves her.

She hasn't lost her delight in travelling. One gets the impression that should space travel become available any time soon, Miss Dolly would be the first to sign up for the trip to the moon.

Col. Robert Gould SHAW...

...COMMANDER OF THE 54th MASS. REGIMENT, IN WHICH CHARLES & LEWIS DOUGLASS, SONS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, SERVED! IN PROTEST AGAINST ARMY PAY DISCRIMINATION, THE REG. SERVED WITHOUT PAY FOR A YEAR!

THEY FOUGHT GALLANTLY, AND COL. SHAW WAS KILLED, IN THE FAMOUS BATTLE AT FORT WAGNER, S.C., JULY 18, 1863!

CONTINENTAL FEATU

20

Jackson Advocate P. 4
Sat. 6-30-62
Jackson Miss

Things You Should Know

Ira ALDRIDGE...

1807—1867

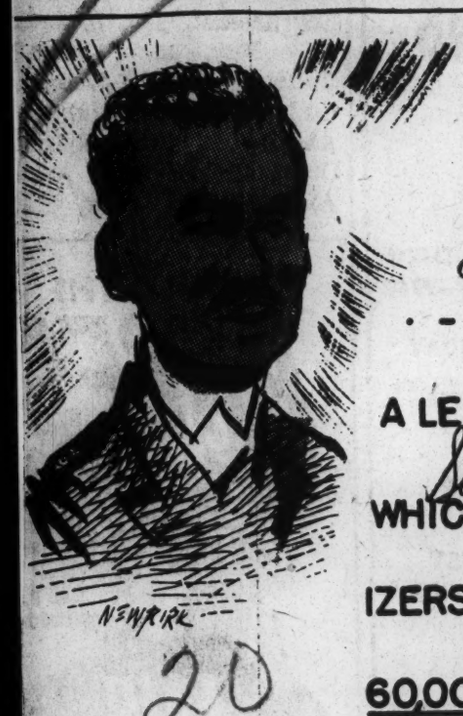
...BORN IN FREEDOM IN 1807, (EITHER IN MD. OR N.Y.), SON OF A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER; HE BECAME THE FIRST WORLD-FAMOUS AMERICAN NEGRO ACTOR! EDUCATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASCOW, HE PLAYED "OTHELLO" IN LONDON AT AGE 20 & TOURED EUROPE PLAYING BEFORE KINGS FOR SOME 40 YEARS! "THE SLAVE" OPENED IN PLYMOUTH, ENG., AUGUST 14, 1855. HE DIED ON TOUR IN LODZ, POLAND; AGE 60!

Jackson Advocate P. 4
Sat. 8-18-62
Jackson, Miss

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1962

Things You Should Know



NEWRIRK

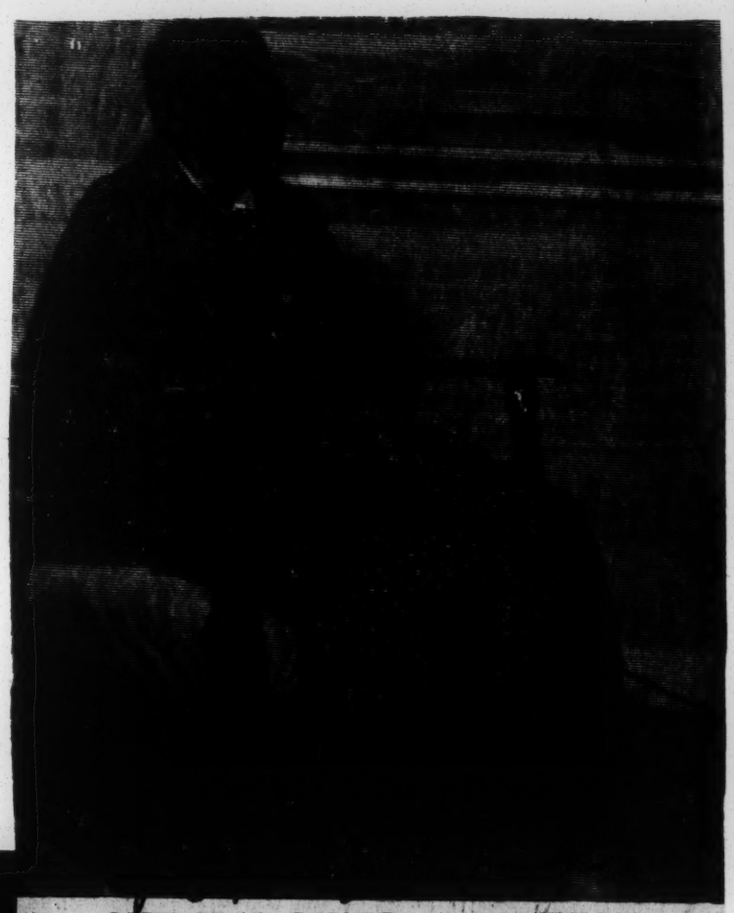
20

Frank J. FARRELL...

Louisiana Weekly p. 12 Sat. 12-8-62

...A RENOWNED MACHINIST AND A LEADER OF THE NEW KNIGHTS OF LABOR, WHICH BEGAN APPOINTING NEGRO ORGANIZERS IN 1875. AT ITS PEAK THIS UNION HAD 60,000 NEGRO MEMBERS, & THE MOVEMENT LARGELY GREW OUT OF A MEETING OF 200 DELEGATES AT UNION LEAGUE HALL, WASH., ON DEC. 6, 1869 TO FORM THE COLORED NATIONAL LABOR UNION!

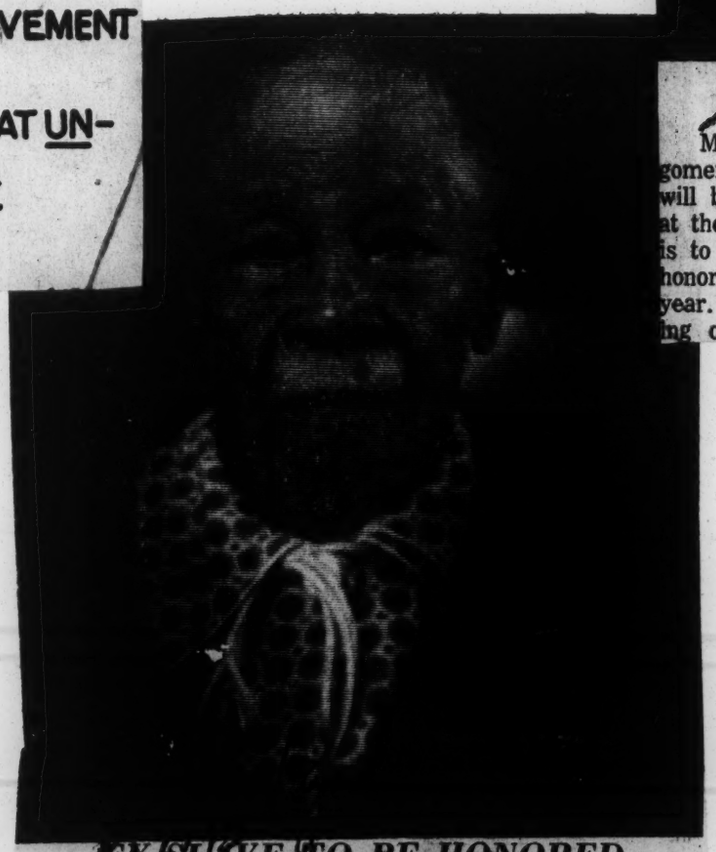
New Orleans, La.



SHE HAS LIVED A CENTURY

Montgomery Ala

Mrs. Mary Moore, one of the two oldest citizens of Montgomery County, is shown in her reclining chair at home. She will be cited along with other citizens who are 100 years old at the culminating program of Emancipation celebration which is to be held at Alabama State College on Jan. 1, 1963. The honoree is still quite active and looks forward to her 101st year. Rev. G. Franklin Lewis is the president of the sponsoring organization. (Photo by Freeman)



EX-SLAVE TO BE HONORED

Mrs. Mary Johnson, a local woman, holds the distinction of being one of the oldest living Negro citizens in the county. She will be honored by the MECA at the annual Emancipation program which will be held at Alabama State College on Jan. 1. Although hampered by poor eyesight, she is still active and has a good memory for her age. She can give an account of what living under slavery was like. (Staff photo)

Montgomery Sun p. 2 1-6-63

JULY OCT

20 1962

Things You Should Know

Paul Laurence DUNBAR...

20

Jackson Advocate

...BORN OF EX-SLAVE PAR-

4

ENTS IN DAYTON, OHIO IN 1872.

Sat 7-21-62

HIS FIRST POEMS WERE PUB-

Jackson Miss.

LISHED AT AGE 16: HIS FIRST BOOK AT 21! HE WAS THE FIRST NATIONALLY FAMOUS AMERICAN NEGRO POET; ALMOST AS FAMOUS FOR HIS STORIES! SOME OF HIS LYRICS WERE SET TO MUSIC BY J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON, WILL MARION COOK, JR. AND OTHERS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Harriet TUBMAN...

20

Louisiana Weekly

...BORN A SLAVE IN MARYLAND; A

P. 12 Sat., 8-4-62

HEROINE OF THE UNDERGROUND RAIL-

New Orleans La.

ROAD, FOR WHOM SLAVEOWNERS OFFERED A $40,000 REWARD! ALSO A SCOUT, NURSE & SPY FOR UNION ARMIES IN THE SOUTH! AT THE SAME TIME, IN THE NORTH, CIVILIANS WERE DYING IN THE ANTI-NEGRO DRAFT RIOTS, LASTING 4 DAYS IN JULY, 1863, WHITE MOBS RAZED A NEGRO ORPHAN HOME & BURNED NEGRO SHOPS AND HOMES KILLING HUNDREDS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

DIES AT 116—Sylvester Adams of near Charlottesville, Va., died Tuesday night in a nursing home. He was 116 years old. Adams claimed that he "drove steel" with John Henry at Big Bend Tunnel at Talcott, W. Va., in the early 1870's.

John BROWN...

Louisianna Weekly P. 12

...UNDER THE NAME OF ISAAC SMITH

Sat 10-20-62

HE RENTED A MARYLAND FARMHOUSE

new Orleans La.

IN JULY, 1859 TO SET UP AN ARSENAL!

WHILE TRAINING HIS MEN, HE MET WITH FREDERICK DOUGLASS WHO DISCOURAGED VIOLENCE, BUT A FEW STUDENTS & RUNAWAY SLAVES JOINED HIS BAND! THE AIM OF HIS FAMED RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY, OCT. 16, 1859, WAS TO DISTRIBUTE ARMS TO SLAVES & SPREAD THE REVOLT ACROSS THE SOUTH!

Frank J. FARRELL...

...A RENOWNED MACHINIST AND A LEADER OF THE NEW KNIGHTS OF LABOR, WHICH BEGAN APPOINTING NEGRO ORGANIZERS IN 1875. AT ITS PEAK THIS UNION HAD 60,000 NEGRO MEMBERS, & THE MOVEMENT LARGELY GREW OUT OF A MEETING OF 200 DELEGATES AT UNION LEAGUE HALL, WASH. ON DEC. 6, 1869 TO FORM THE COLORED NATIONAL LABOR UNION!

Birmingham World

12-5-62

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1962

CAROLINA EX-SLAVE 106

'Go Fetch Me That Ham, The Yankee Told Grampaw

By CONRAD PAYSOUR
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

SALISBURY, N.C., July 14 — During the Civil War, Union soldiers stopped near what is now the small town of Maiden, N.C.

A Union army officer demanded ham to feed his men.

A slave told the officer, "We don't have no ham. Search the smokehouse if you don't believe it."

The officer turned to another slave and barked:

"Old man, take your horse and wagon and go fetch me that ham."

THE SLAVE did as he was told.

The grandson of that slave is still living and he still likes to recall this incident and others which he remembers seeing.

He is "Uncle" Dory Boyd, now 106 years old.

There is little doubt about his age. Folks around Lowesville, N.C., where Uncle Dory lived before moving to Salisbury recently, vouch for his age.

Ed Abernethy, who runs a general store in the Lowesville section, said Uncle Dory worked for the Abernethy family for many years.

Mr. Abernethy, 65 himself, says ever since he can remember, Uncle Dory has been around.

"He was already a grown man when I was just a little boy," according to Mr. Abernethy.

Uncle Dory, who moved to Salisbury to live with a niece, was born into slavery on the John Boyd plantation near Maiden on May 24, 1856. He took the name Boyd from his master, as was the custom in those days.

* * *

AFTER HE LEFT the plantation, he went to work for the Abernethys. He likes to say he helped raise the Abernethy boys and he feels they are a part of his family. They feel the same about him.

Ed Abernethy often calls him long distance.

"He wants to see how I'm doing and he tells me if there's ever anything he can do for me, just to let him know," said Uncle Dory.

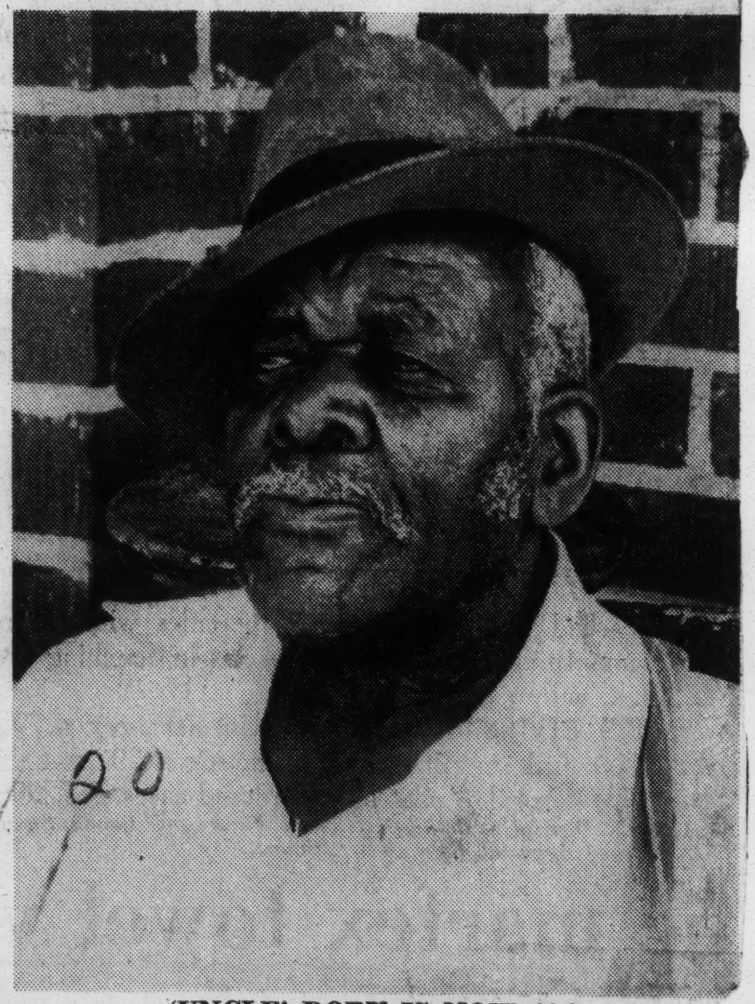
* * *

UNCLE DORY attributes his long life to getting plenty of rest and to eating well.

"I always had a good place to sleep and plenty to eat, even if it took all I made," he chuckled.

He has never been to a doctor. But a doctor had to come to him once when his arm was mangled in a molasses machine.

The doctor amputated his arm. But Uncle Dory said he hardly misses his arm — "Unless I'm doing something little like tying my shoe."



'UNCLE' DORY IS NOW 106
Plenty to Eat and Sleep

JULY

Civil Wars Link Lincoln and Juarez Kin

MEXICO CITY—What do the great-grand daughter of a humble Zapotec Indian from Oaxaca and the great grandson of a humble North American from Illinois talk about when they meet for the first time?

When the Indian was President Benito Juarez and the American was President Abraham Lincoln, Topics A and B are "Civil Wars and Discrimination," according to Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith of 5169 Tilden St., nw, Washington D.C.

"In my country all the ideals of my ancestor still have not been fulfilled. Especially regarding racial discrimination although much is being done," Beckwith said at a Rotary Club of Mexico luncheon this week.

The 57 year old retired lawyer had been invited by the club to spend a week here as part of a delayed celebration of American Independence Day. Beckwith was selected, said Club President Ernesto Maurer, because of the famous exchange of letters between Juarez, who was fighting a French invasion, and Lincoln, who warmly sympathized with the struggles of Mexico to retain her independence.

Lincoln was then in the midst of his own battle to save the Union. "Some Mexican historians believe that the defeat of a French force at Puebla on May 5, 1862, blocked a Franco-Confederate alliance that might have changed the outcome of the war between the States. Beckwith said he was intrigued by the theory.

Among the other guests at the banquet were Senora Isabel Sanchez Juarez de Navarro, her daughter, Patrica Navarro Juarez de Ritter, and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Mann. The scene was the Hotel Del Prado, located appropriately on Juarez Avenue.

A small man with a ready smile and soft voice, Beckwith sat in a hotel lobby the other day with his stepdaughter, Mrs. Robert R. Beckwith Crans of 8911 Burdette rd., Bethesda, and talked of his experiences in the Mexican capital.

He said he could not comment on Senora de Navarro's complaint that the revolution has exalted the figure of Juarez but the last governments of Mexico have not taken any interest in his descendants. "I have aunts living in the worst poverty," she said.

Mrs. Crans said she told Senora de Navarro how Lincoln's wife was voted a pension by Congress five years after the President's death but that other descendants did not receive benefits. Senora de Navarro, a graduate of Cambridge and a onetime resident of New York, is a teacher at a private school. She pointed out that except for her cousin, Delfin Sanchez Juarez, Mexican Ambassador to Yugoslavia, none of the descendants of Juarez has succeeded in politics.

Chief Albert LUTHULI

20 Louisville Defender p. 1

...HEAD OF THE AFRICAN

Thurs., 7-5-62

NATIONAL CONGRESS, THE GOV-

Louisville, Ky.

ERNMENT CONFINED HIM TO HIS HOME

PROVINCE OF NATAL, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN MAY, 1959, FOR

HIS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THEIR RACIAL POLICIES!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Homage Paid Mrs Washington On One-Hundredth Birthday

MRS E WASHINGTON

HOUSTON — Monday night, April 30, 1962, will standout in the annals of Damascus Baptist Church, 3122 Center Street, as one of its great occasions; for it was on this night at 8 o'clock that the congregation paid homage to its oldest member. Mrs Elizabeth Washington who was reaching her 100th birthday on that very night..

She had been born in Galveston, April 30, 1862, and coming to Houston at the age of 30, placed her membership with Damascus where she has been a faithful member for 70 years.

She was the mother of 10 children, only one of whom is stil living, Mrs Emily Armelin of 1608 Montana (Houston) with whom Mrs Washington now lives. She has 15 grandchildren, 29 great- grandchildren, and 11 great-great grandchilren.. Her husband has long since passed on.

The program began with a song by the congregation, entitled, "Leaning on the Everlasting Arms", following which Rev E. E. Bailey offered prayer.

Among outstanding features of the program was the singing of "Happy Birthday to You" to the honoree; Mrs H. B Johnson gave "The Occasion"; Mrs Josephine Dancy gave a reading: "Give Me My Flowers." Dr Richard Ward and Carter Wesley, who grew up under the care and admonition of Mrs Washington, paid tribute to her as an old acquaintance. A. C. McCray and Mrs. Mary Barnes each sang a solo. Miss Elezer Smith also paid tribute to Mrs Washington, and Mrs Edna Foley made the presentation of gifts. The pastor, Rev J. D. Taylor, made fitting remarks.

Among old-time friends seen in the audience were Mmes Verdell Bennett (a sister of Dr. Ward, mentioned above), Lillie Bell Wright, Nan Lewis, Corine Stubbs, Minnie Calvin, Minnie Gant, Ella Walls, Mattie Howard, Maggie Scurry, Sam Grimble and J. L Pleasants.

Mrs Teresa Leigh, Mrs Ophelia Vincent and Mrs Florence Jackson.

Other guests included Mmes Pauline Isaac, Corine Hickman, A. D. Culbreath, Odolie Washington, M. B. Chambers, Gwendolyn Swinton, Rev Julius Washington, Mr and Mrs T. E. Kelly, Miss Patricia L. Armelin, Miss Susan A. Beckles, Mmes Minnie G. Glavin, Addie M. Molett, Mr and Mrs Johnnie Johnson, Mrs Mary Goodwin and family, Mmes Maudest Stewart, Princess Roberson, Mr and Mrs Johnnie Johnson, Mrs Gladys Mitchell, also

Mr and Mrs J. A. Pleasants, Mrs Mamie Jones, Mr and Mrs Lonnie Mason, Mmes R. H. Wrad, Christine Carruthers, Bessie Sims, Rhisa Michele Wilson, Miss Norvell O. Sessums, Arthur Lee Flaniken, Sr.; Mmes Elnora Goode, Ruth Ella Benjamin, Odie Johnson, Luella Coleman; A. McZeal, Samuel Roibnson, Mmes E. E. Bailey, Sr., E. L. Marshall, Earline Sims, Ella Gibson, Emma Lott, Rosa Dell Lee;

Mmes Emily Armelin, E. Chandler, Mary Green, Catherine H. Lee, Bertha McZeal, Clara Harrison, Laura Lee Lewis, Willie Mae Flaniken, Miss Ethel Mason, and

Ulysses Flaniken, Arthur L. Flaniken, H. M. Jackson, Samuel Robinson, Charles Mitchell, Gregory Ervin, Charles Mitchell, John Henry Green, Mmes Olive Hagan, Evleyn M. Garrett, Ardine Thompson, B. L. Simmons, Ida Mae Stephenson, Mr and Mrs Eddie Means, Mr and Mrs J. L. Hardman and Mr and Mrs E. M. McKinney.

Mrs Lena Wesley served as general chairman and Mrs M. F. Hicks was mistress of ceremonies

(For a more personal touch, read the reminiscences of Editor Wesey in Ram's Horn, also in this paper).

Negro Feted By Richmond Lauds City

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Madaline Williams, a Negro member of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission, has returned from Virginia with words of praise for Richmond officials.

A year ago Mrs. Williams and the commission were the center of a nation-wide controversy because she was denied equal hospitality at a function of the national Civil War Centennial Commission in Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Williams and Everett J. Landers, executive director of the New Jersey Commission, were guests of the city of Richmond for two days for Memorial Day observances.

The two wore large gold badges proclaiming them "Honored Guests of the City of Richmond."

"It gives me great pleasure that a member of my race should be accepted with such grace in a Southern city. It is proof that the Civil War centennial has taken a turn for the better in the South as well as the North," she said.

Mrs. Williams explained that the furor which arose after last year's episode in Charleston "resulted not only in a complete revision of the national commission's staff, but in a new emphasis on centennial observances in Charleston S. C."

She particularly praised Mayor Claude W. Woodward of Richmond and Robert W. Waitt Jr., executive secretary of the Richmond Civil War Centennial Commission.

Richmond, known as the capital of the Confederacy, has in the past year quietly desegregated its hotels, restaurants and other public facilities.

Mrs. Williams and Landers stayed at the John Marshall Hotel and took part in Memorial Day services at Byrd Field commemorating the birth of military aviation during the Civil War.

Things You Should Know

Harriet Beecher STOWE...

...AUTHOR OF THE BOOK, "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" PUBLISHED IN BOSTON IN MARCH, 1852! ACCORDING TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS, IT DID MUCH TO HELP THE FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY!

THE FIRST YEAR IT SOLD 300,000 COPIES IN THE U.S., ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY, BUT WAS BANNED IN THE SOUTH!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

George Washington WILLIAMS...

...CELEBRATED LAWYER & HISTORIAN WHOSE TWO-VOLUME WORK ON NEGRO HISTORY CAME OUT IN 1882! HIS HISTORY OF THE NEGRO TROOPS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION WAS PUBLISHED IN 1887! ONE FACT HE HELPED UNEARTH, (HIMSELF A CIVIL WAR VETERAN,) IS THE BATTLE OF MILLIKEN'S BEND, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER JUNE 6, 1863, IN WHICH A NEGRO SOLDIER TOOK HIS FORMER MASTER PRISONER!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

20 1962

Things You Should Know

the Battle of PORT HUDSON...

20

...THE FIRST MAJOR BATTLE OF THE

The Advocate, p. 4

CIVIL WAR INVOLVING NEGRO TROOPS WAS

Jackson, Miss. Sat. 5-12-62

THE ATTACK OF THE LOUISIANA COLORED

VOLUNTEERS ON CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS, PORT HUDSON, LA., ON MAY 27, 1863. BUT THE FIRST UNIFORMED NEGRO WOUNDED WAS NICHOLAS BIDDLE, 65-YEAR-OLD RUNAWAY SLAVE WHO WAS STONED IN A PARADE THROUGH BALTIMORE ON APRIL 18, 1861!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Naval hero in Civil War fetes now century old

The Afro American

89

NEW YORK (ANP) —One hundred years ago, at 3 o'clock in the morning of May 13, 1862, a southern rebel - owned steamer, the Planter, moved slowly out of Charleston Harbor, Charleston, South Carolina, and past Fort Sumter to join the nearby Union fleet.

Sat 5-19-62

On board the steamer were five women, three children, and the crew members. At the helm was Robert Smalls. The common factor in this assorted group was that all persons aboard were slaves escaping from the South to freedom.

Chicago, Ill

The names of the "Planter" and "Robert Smalls" were destined to go down in history, because Smalls subsequently became a captain in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War and later one of eight non-whites to serve as representative to the U.S. Congress from South Carolina.

* * *

AFTER THE Civil War Smalls returned to South Carolina and became an important figure in state politics. He was a member of both Houses of the South Carolina state legislature and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1868.

He served in the U.S. Congress from March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1879. He was defeated in the election to retain his seat, but later contested for the seat and served three additional terms.

A book, entitled "Captain of the Planter," tells his story in detail — from the early years as a slave to the years he spent as Congressman from South Carolina. Written by Dorothy Sterling, it was published by Doubleday Books in 1958.

Things You Should Know

The Black Dispatch
P. 7
Fri. 6-1-62

William STILL...

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

20

....NEGRO AUTHOR AND AN AGENT OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. KNOWN AS THE 'BRAKEMAN," HE WAS SEC'Y. OF THE PHILADELPHIA VIGILANCE COMMITTEE./THE N.Y. OFFICE HAD A FUND-RAISING APPEAL IN JUNE, 1844--IN THE TEN YEARS BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR THE "U.R.'s" 3,000 MEMBERS HELPED 75,000 SLAVES ESCAPE TO FREEDOM!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

The Afro American
P.20
Sat. 2-10-62
Baltimore, Md

WORTH 1,000 WORDS is this picture Miss Clarice Lee found in the basement of her home. It lists photos of colored presidents and principals of colored colleges in 1890.

From the days when Booker T. was alive

The Afro American
P.20
Sat. 2-10-62
Baltimore Md

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

BALTIMORE

A precious document which discloses a number of facts about the history of colleges has been found by a Baltimore school teacher among old treasures in the basement of her home.

The teacher is Miss Clarice Lee, 506 N. Arlington St., fourth grade instructor at Tubman Elementary School No. 114, who also has a Baltimore newspaper dated 1868 and a lodge newspaper dated 1928.

She also has copies of brochures from the Indian School in Carlisle, Pa. where her father was employed as a teamster.

The historic document is a large sheet of paper on which is printed 15 pictures of colored principals and presidents of colored colleges in 1890.

Under each picture is the name of the principal or president, his degrees, the name of the college.

* * *

IN those days, professional men wore sideburns, hair parted on the side, handlebar mustaches, cravat ties, bow or string ties, celluloid collars, Prince Albert coats, and Alpaca suits.

Although the college presidents were between the ages of 25 and 30 years, they appeared much older because of the mustaches and serious expressions on their faces.

All the executives had earned at least one academic degree, except two whose degrees were not listed.

A total of five had two degrees and seven were ministers of the Gospel.

One principal, the Rev. S. S. Sebere, a native-born African, was head of the Albion Academy, Franklintown, N.C.

Six of the 15 colleges were located in North Carolina; three in Alabama. The states of Maryland, Onio, Texas, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia each had one college represented.

In this era, colleges such as Fisk University and Howard University, and Morgan College, had white principals and presidents with many white members of the faculty.

* * *

AMONG THE presidents and principals shown is Booker T. Washington who at that time held an AM degree and was principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Also shown is Professor B. O. Bird who was principal of Old Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md., the Eastern Shore college now called Maryland State College, a branch of the Unirsity of Maryland.

In addition to Mr. Washington, Mr. Bird, and the Rev. S. S. Sebere, other school heads appearing on Miss Lee's document are:

Prof. A. St. George Richardson, BA, principal of Morris Brown, College, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. Joseph W. Morris, MA, LLB, president, Allen University, Columbia, S.C.; the Rev. D. J. Saunders, DD, president, Biddle University, Charlotte, N.C.;

The Rev. C. N. Grandison, DD, president, Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.; Prof. John R. Hawkins, AM, principal, Kittrell Normal and Industrial Institute, Kittrell, N.C.;

Prof. W. H. Council, principal, State Normal and Industrial School, Normal, Ala.; the Rev. Samuel T. Mitchell, AM, LLD, president Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Prof. H. T. Kealing, BS, AM, president, Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas;

Prof. James Hugo Johnston, AM, president of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, Va.; the Rev. Charles L. Purce, AM, DD, president, Selma University, Selma, Ala.; the Rev. J. A. Whitted, AM, principal, Shiloh Institute, Warrenton, N.C.

Things You Should Know

THE MYSTIC "Sojourner TRUTH...

The Black Dispatch

...BORN ISABELLA BAUMFREE AROUND 1797, SLAVE OF A DUTCHMAN IN N.Y. CITY! SHE WAS SOLD MANY TIMES TIL STATE FREED ALL SLAVES IN 1827! IN 1843 SHE "ANSWERED THE CALL" & BECAME A "MISSIONARY" FOR ABOLITION, TEMPERANCE, PRISON REFORM, WORKMEN'S RIGHTS & WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE! ON DYING, SHE SAID "...I'S GOIN' HOME LIKE A SHOOTIN' STAR."

Fri 2-23-62

20

Oklahoma City

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Benjamin Banneker, who made America's first striking clock at the age of 21, was a man of many talents, including astronomer, almanac-maker, surveyor, botanist, zoologist, philosopher, wit, and letter-writer. — (ANP.)

Things You Should Know

Senator Charles SUMNER...

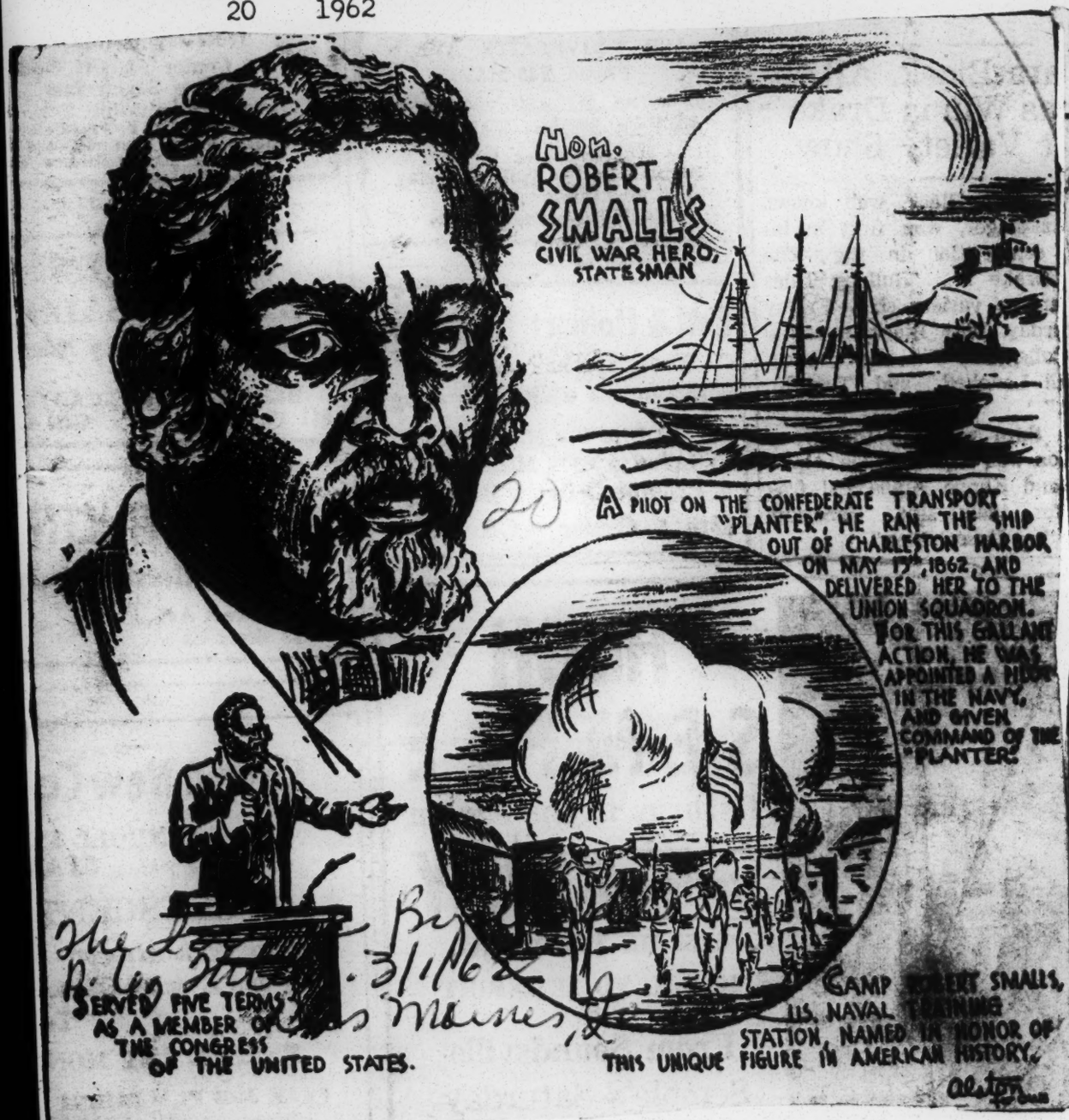
...THERE WAS AN ARMED ATTACK ON THE ANTI-SLAVE TOWN OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS, ON MAY 21, 1856 BY GOVERNMENT FORCES! JOHN BROWN'S MEN STRUCK BACK MAY 24! TWO DAYS EARLIER, IN KANSAS, S. CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN P.S. BROOKS BEAT C. SUMNER, (MASS. SENATOR), UNCONSCIOUS FOR MAKING AN ABOLITIONIST SPEECH!

The Parky world

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 5-8-62, p. 6

CONTINENTAL FEATURES



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CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Slave Daughter Dies, Over 120

NASHVILLE, Ark. —(AP) — Mrs. Lucy Caledonia Bradford, a Negro woman who claimed to be 121 or 122 years old, died in a rest home Sunday.

She was born in Alabama in 1840 or 1841 — she wasn't sure which. She was the daughter of slave parents and told attendants at the nursing home of incidents that happened before the Civil War.

Things You Should Know

Ida B. WELLS...

...BORN IN HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

IN 1869, & EDUCATED AT RUST COLLEGE

AND FISK UNIV., SHE TAUGHT SCHOOL IN HER

'TEENS! AS CO-OWNER OF THE MEMPHIS FREE

SPEECH NEWSPAPER, SHE DEFIED BIGOTRY!

IN 1892, THIS 23-YEAR-OLD EDITOR SENT AN AP-

PEAL TO THE NORTHERN PRESS & HER PAPER WAS DESTROYED. IN

'98 SHE PETITIONED PRES. McKINLEY; DIED IN CHICAGO IN 1931.

Continental Features

Woman Born In Slavery Dies

Mrs. Sarah Lander, who marked her 101st birthday February 5, died at 11:35 a.m. yesterday at General Hospital after surgery.

Mrs. Lander, 325 S. 11th, had recovered from two similar intestinal operations in 1959 when she was 99 years old.

She was born under slavery on a Ballard County farm, but her family was freed while she was still an infant. She came here in 1894. Her husband, Joseph Lander, died in 1925.

Surviving are two nieces, Mrs. Sally Lively and Mrs. Addie B. Russell, and four grandchildren.

The body will be at Martin & Taylor Funeral Home, 951 S. Preston, after 2 p.m. today. The funeral will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow at Magazine Street Seventh-Day Adventist Temple, 1942 Magazine. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Former Slave, Crusading Pastor

Va. City Honors Dead Duo

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — A former slave, who was a candidate for a seat on the City Council in 1877 and a minister, who led a campaign to close up barrooms here before prohibition, came in for belated honors, last week.

The Charlottesville Housing and Redevelopment Authority voted to honor the two prominent citizens by naming the public housing project on Cox's Row and a street through the project after them.

The project will be known as Westhaven, in memory of the late John West, who was born a slave and amassed a fortune during his lifetime.

THE EAST-WEST street through the facility will be called Hardy Drive in honor of the late Rev. Royal Brown Hardy, who pastored Mt. Zion Baptist Church here from 1892 to 1917.

The low-cost housing project, designed to accommodate families who will be displaced by redevelopment of Vinegar Hill, is scheduled for completion late in 1963 or eary in 1964.

Mr. West who was well known by many of our elder citizens, was born a slave. He was later adopted by a freed-woman, Mrs. Nancy West, who was a prominent milliner here.

■

FOR MANY years he engaged in the vocation of barbering from which he earned the money to purchase vast quantities of real estate, both in the city and in Albemarle and Fluvanna Counties. His largest rural holdings were 700 acres in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

In 1877, West was a candidate here for alderman. At his death, in 1927, he was considered quite wealthy and left a sizable sum to care for aged old ladies at the Old Ladies Home here.

The name of West was suggested to the local housing and redevelopment authority by Mrs. Eliot Clark, a member of the Albemarle Historical Society.

West's four surviving daughters are Mrs. Rosalind Garvin of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Dorothy Ames, Mrs. Alice Cook and Mrs. Septemia Butcher.

20 1962

Century-Old Woman Can Still Touch Toes

By Dorothy Butler
Staff Reporter

By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer
MARY ANDREWS ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY
. . . contemplates the future with a pleasant smile

Mary Andrews was 100 yesterday. But you couldn't tell it by watching her.

To demonstrate her agility, she daintily lifted her pink lace party dress, laid aside her cane ("I call it my boyfriend because it takes me everywhere"), stood up and touched her toes—twice.

"And I'm not bending my knees either," she boasted. "Sometimes I like to get in a twist too."

Yesterday, she chatted gaily with dozens of well-wishers who wrung her hand and bussed her cheek at a birthday celebration. Earlier in the day she had attended Asbury Methodist Church, where she has been a member nearly half a century but can no longer go to services regularly.

Mrs. Andrews was born in Griffin, Ga., when the South was caught up in the turmoil of the Civil War. She worked on a farm as a girl and was educated to the fourth grade.

Her mother had five children of which only she and a sister survived. At 19, she married Robert Lee Andrews, who took his bride and traveled the 27 miles from Griffin to Atlanta by horse-drawn cart. When he died in Atlanta about 1918, Mrs. Andrews came to Washington. She has no children.

"I came here for a visit," she explained, "but I never got back. Now there's no reason to go back because I've outlived everybody I knew. I'm the only pebble left on the beach."

Except for specific dates, Mary Andrews' mind is as clear as a June night in her native Georgia. She calls up names and places with amazing facility.

Formerly employed as a cook, she stopped working about 15 years ago "when I got a touch of arthritis."

Since she moved to Hedgeman's Personal Care Home at 4415 G st. se. two years ago, Mrs. Andrews has used no medicine for her arthritis. Mrs. Norman Hedgeman, the practical nurse who runs the small home, convinced her that sunshine was better than liniment. "Now I bake outside in the sun in summer and sit in a sunny window in winter. I feel fine most of the time."

She is particularly proud of her good appetite. "When I've finished eating, all you see is the bottom of the plate."

Although blindness keeps her from reading newspapers, she keeps up with the events of the day by radio and television. She doesn't approve the fuss over landing a man on the moon. "God didn't put the moon up there to be raced after."

Of her longivity, she says simply: "I trust and pray and I'm happy as a lark. I get kind words and I'm well taken care of. I've gone back to my childish days, you see."

Things You Should Know

THE MYSTIC "Sojourner TRUTH"...

...BORN ISABELLA BAUMFREE AROUND 1797, SLAVE OF A DUTCHMAN IN N.Y.CITY/SHE WAS SOLD MANY TIMES 'TIL STATE FREED ALL SLAVES IN 1827/IN 1843 SHE "ANSWERED THE CALL" & BECAME A "MISSIONARY" FOR ABOLITION, TEMPERANCE, PRISON REFORM, WORKMEN'S RIGHTS & WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE./ON DYING SHE SAID "...I'S GOIN' HOME LIKE A SHOOTIN' STAR."

Congressman Spotted Empty Hand

Lincoln Statue Is Unveiled; Emancipation Scroll Restored

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The man who caught the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Capitol Rotunda empty-handed, Rep. Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa), can rest at ease now.

While thousands upon thousands of Capital visitors have been passing the Lincoln statue for years, perhaps so, it took the eagle eye of Schwengel, ardent Lincoln scholar, to spot that a piece was broken off the extended right hand of Lincoln and that the Emancipation Proclamation scroll was missing. Schwengel started a drive to have it restored.

His goal was highlighted when the statue received its second official unveiling in honor of its newly-restored Emancipation Proclamation scroll.

Hundreds of tourists were present as House Speaker John W. McCormack accepted the statue in the name of Congress.

Although hastily prepared, the ceremony was attended by nearly as much pomp as the first dedication in 1871, when President Grant and Justice Davis of the Supreme Court were on hand. Members of both Houses, the U. S. Marine Corps band and McKinley High School chorus participated in last week's program.

There had been little time to prepare the ceremony, since the scroll was placed in the statue's hand on April 9.

Rep. Schwengel received nearly as many laudatory words from his Congressional Colleagues as did the 16th President.

It was Schwengel's probing that turned up the fact of the missing Proclamation, removed either by sightseers or vandals. Nobody knows precisely how long it had been missing.

Both Ralph E. Becker, chairman of the Proclamation of Emancipation Centennial Committee, estimated Lincoln had been extending an empty right hand for some 50 years.

District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner unveiled the statue. It was the 100th anniversary of the day Lincoln signed into law the measure that abolished slavery in the District.

The Lincoln statue was sculptured by Vinnie Ream, a 19-year-old former postal worker and first woman to receive a Congressional commission for sculpture.

Schwengel earlier had said he would like to make more out of the project than just a simple restoration.

He had been in touch with the Italian Ambassador to see about the possibility of getting the same type of marble from Italy that was used in the original statue.

Schwengel also had urged the ceremony to celebrate the restoration and call attention to the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

20 1962

MARKS 108TH BIRTHDAY

Former Slave Credits Children for Long Life

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15 (AP). What would you think about if you were 108 years old?

Margaret Lewis — born into slavery 108 years ago today says she thinks "About what a good time I've had. And the children. They're so good to me. I couldn't make it if they weren't so good to me."

Her age hasn't affected her appetite a bit, she says.

"I can eat like a hog. You can pile up my plate with anything but chicken. I like chicken, but it don't like me," she said.

The woman needs a little help getting around the house, but she still manages to sew and knit and uses a washing machine that was a birthday present last year.

She has outlived all five of her children and both of her grandchildren. She now has 15 living descendants — two great-grandchildren and 13 great-great-grandchildren.

Born in Barren County in southern Kentucky, she recalls now she and other slaves (she calls them servants rather than slaves) broke ice from the river for "the master's icebox." No birth records are available.

She speaks fondly of her days in bondage and of "Marse Jack" and his family. "They never gave me a cross word," she said.

As for the future: "I don't know if I'll be here next year. If the Lord wants me, I'll gladly go."

And on the subject of birthday presents, she'd like to have a telephone. She can't attend church anymore, but she'd like to chat now and then with other members of her congregation—especially close friends.

Things You Should Know

Henry Lee Defense JOHNSON ...

1897—1929

...A RED CAP FROM ALBANY, N.Y.,

Thurs 4-5-62

HE SERVED IN THE 369TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, THE FIRST NEGRO COMBAT UNIT TO ARRIVE IN EUROPE, (DEC. 1917), DURING WORLD WAR I. HE AND NEEDHAM ROBERTS WIPED OUT 20 GERMANS ON MAY 15, 1918, BECOMING THE FIRST AMERICANS AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE.

Louisville Ky

Continental Features

John Brown Memorial Pilgrimage Set May 5-6

Birmingham World

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. — Dr. Adolphus W. Anderson, Sr., National President of the John Brown Memorial Association, Inc., announces approval of plans submitted by the Mayor of Lake Placid, Honorable Robert Peacock, General Chairman of the 1962 annual pilgrimage to Lake Placid and North Elba, N. Y. to memorialize John Brown, The First Freedom Rider, whose grave has been the site of pilgrimages by thousands of persons of all nationalities who have rededicated themselves to the unending fight for freedom in its fullest sense of all mankind.

Sat 4-7-62

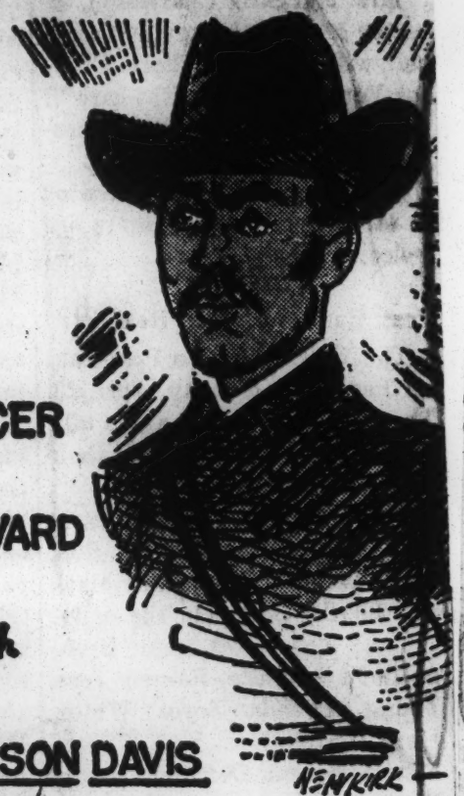
Saturday Afternoon, May 5, 1962, at 3 P M., the annual business meeting and election of officers will be held in Town Hall. At 8 P M in the Chapel of the Adirondack Community Church there will be an appreciation hour. Citations will be presented to citizens from throughout the nation who have given of their time and talent to honorably keep the memory of John Brown meaningful and inspirational. The late Mrs. Inez Carter, a stalwart leader in the John Brown Memorial Movement, will be eulogized.

Sunday morning, May 6, the annual religious services will be held at the Adirondack Community Church, Lake Placid, N. Y. At 1:45 P M., the Pilgrimage Caravan will visit the grave of Harry Wade Hicks, after whom the Lake Placid chapter is named. At 2:15. the annual memorial ceremonies at John Brown's grave -side in North Elba will be held; highlighted with a memorial address by the Honorable Charles P. McClane of Steelton, Pa., Grand Director of Public Relations and John Brown Shrine of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller heads the list of invited celebrities, representing the Civic, Political and Fraternal life of America.

The Marcy Hotel, Lake Placid, N. Y. has been designated as the 1962 Pilgrimage Headquarters.

Things You Should Know

Martin R. DELANY...



...THE FIRST NEGRO FIELD OFFICER TO SERVE IN THE CIVIL WAR!-A HARVARD GRADUATE AND A MAJOR IN THE 104th. REGIMENT AT CHARLESTON... JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS CAPTURED ON MAY 10, 1865 AND TRIED BY THE SOUTH'S FIRST MIXED JURY IN MAY, 1867!

ou Should Know

ilip p. 17 OLPH...

...IN THE REST OF THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL, (OF APRIL, 1921,) THERE WERE 28 LYNCHINGS IN THE U.S.! RANDOLPH, WHO ORGANIZED THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS IN 1925 & PUBLISHED THE MESSENGER MAGAZINE WITH CHANDLER OWEN, ROUSED LONG & NATIONAL PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL INJUSTICES!

Negro History Museum To Hold Exhibits

Chicago Defender P 13
Jan (20-26) 1962

Though still a fledgling institution, the newly opened Museum of Negro History 3306 S. Michigan ave., will offer crash educational program of exhibits, and lectures which will culminate in a city wide Essay Contest to be judged during Negro History week the second week in February.

The topic is **"Why It Is Important For Negroes To Know Their History."** There are four categories of competition:

I. Grade School-100 words
II. High School-300 words
III. College-500 words
IV. Adults-1000 words

Art and Books by Negroes will be the chief prizes, however, each entrant will receive a one year free membership in the museum which will permit visitation without costs. Trustees of the museum will act as judges.

All entries must be mailed to the Museum of Negro History and should obtain name, address, age and grade. For further information write the Museum.

20 1962

WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Richmond Praised by Negro Guest

TRENTON, N. J., June 2 (AP). — Mrs. Madaline Williams, a Negro member of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission, has returned from Virginia with words of praise for Richmond officials.

A year ago Mrs. Williams and the commission were the center of a Nation-wide controversy because she was denied equal hospitality at a function of the National Civil War Centennial Commission in Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Williams and Everett J. Landers, executive director of the New Jersey commission, were guests of the city of Richmond for two days for Memorial Day observances.

The two wore large gold badges proclaiming them "honored guests of the city of Richmond."

"It gives me great pleasure that a member of my race should be accepted with such grace in a Southern city. It is proof that the Civil War centennial has taken a turn for the better in the South as well as the North," she said.

She particularly praised Mayor Claude W. Woodward of Richmond and Robert W. Waitt, jr., executive secretary of the Richmond Civil War Centennial Commission.

Richmond, known as the capital of the Confederacy, has in the past year quietly desegregated its hotels, restaurants, and other public facilities.

20 1963 JAN

U. S. Helps Her Grow Old Gracefully

Norfolk Ex-Teacher, 100, Oldest In Social Security

Journal and Guide
P 9 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-26-63

Discussing Benefits

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Since Social Security records are confidential, Mrs. Lee kindly gave permission to use her case for publication.)

The oldest person receiving Social Security in Norfolk is a second-generation school teacher who — God willing—will be 100 years old in May.

She is Mrs. Zalie Lee, born and bred in Norfolk, who now makes her residence with a stepdaughter, Mrs. Robert E. Allen, at 2715 Myrtle Avenue.

ALTHOUGH SHE is almost blind and somewhat hard of hearing, Mrs. Lee has retained a sharp mind and a fine sense of humor.

The daughter of a Navy man and one of the first colored teachers in the area, Mrs. Lee recalls having been born in a house not far from the site of what was—99 years ago—Norfolk's jail and courthouse. She remembers as a child having watched the prisoners in the jail and recalls that one day she caught her head in an iron fence around the courthouse and had to be pried loose with an iron bar.

MRS. LEE gained her first education in the school in which her mother taught. This facility was in a building beside the family home. She was 14 years of age when she first went to an "outside" school. There, the boys went to school on one side of the building and the girls on the other, she recalls.

Mrs. Zalie Lee, onetime Norfolk school-teacher now in her 100th year, here talks over her benefits with Harvey J. Ridinger, field representative, Social Security Administration.

Mrs. Lee is the oldest person in Norfolk in Social Security.

Following her own schooling, Mrs. Lee became a teacher herself, dispensing the 3-R's at a building located some two miles from her home. Each day she had to walk the distance from home to school, but on the cold ones she would run to keep warm and to arrive at the school in time to build a fire before the students arrived.

YOUNG ZALIE'S first love, however, was sewing and dressmaking and she did this for many years after she stopped teaching. She points out that in her young days there were few ready-made articles of clothing to be had and most everything had to be hand-made.

Among her earliest memories is a smallpox epidemic. She recalls that infected persons were carried in a wagon flying a yellow flag. She also remembers the launching of a ship at the Norfolk Navy Yard with the breaking of a bottle of champagne and the band playing. She even recalls that the ship was the U.S.S. Texas. She also remembers a frightening experience in her childhood, when a store next to her home burned down.

MRS. LEE and her husband had already reached age 65 when Social Security first came into being. She remembers that the payments were so small then she told her husband not to apply for benefits until they had to. Later when she did apply for Social Security as a wife, she recalls: "They asked me a lot of questions, and were a little surprised when I told them I was born on the 14th of May, 1863, at 9:30 in the morning, on a Thursday, and my mother said it was a beautiful day."

Mrs. Lee recalls without hesitation that her oldest son was born December 27, 1886. She has been a widow since Apr. 7, 1942 and is proud now that she has her Social Security benefits to help pay her way.

HER APPETITE is still good and she remarked: "When that goes I guess I'll go too." She said that after a spell of indigestion she discovered that eating hard peppermint candy relieved her discomfort. Now peppermint candy is a regular part of her diet. She eats only two meals a day and the only meats she eats are bacon, veal, lamb and chicken.

Mrs. Lee says she feels that maybe the Lord let her live so long because she had always tried to live a good life —often giving clothing, food and money to other needy persons.

SHE HAS a great love for children and a strong desire at present is to be able to write and sew and do things for herself "if only my eyes would permit it."

The 99-year-young woman spends a great deal of time in bed—often going to bed at 4:30 p.m. She cannot perform any general household duties, much to her sorrow, but she does manage to make up her bed and bathe and dress herself.

With her good memory and sense of humor, Mrs. Zalie Lee is a most interesting person to talk with, and one of her fondest desires is to round out a full 100 years.

She only has a little over three months to go!

20 1963 JAN

Tuskegee Railroad to end era

BY TOMMY HILL
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 26 — A page of history will be closed here within the next month as "Old 100" is retired, taking with it a colorful past that has spanned wars, depressions, and periods of prosperity.

When C. M. Ferguson leans his weather-bronzed face out the window, waves his hand, and slowly moves from Tuskegee to Chehaw for the last time, he will be pulling an era behind the funny-looking little Diesel locomotive that is the only rolling stock owned by a dying railroad.

Ferguson has been chief engineer of The Tuskegee Railroad for longer than many folks have been around. Each day, he has pulled the Tuskegee Flyer out of the wooden station at Tuskegee and made the five mile trip to Chehaw, where he meets the Western of Alabama passenger and freight trains.

The Tuskegee Railroad, soon to make its last run, has a history that has covered the War Between the States, reconstruction, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and the Korean conflict. It has seen the country move from horse and buggy days to space rockets. It has seen tractors and pickers replace slaves in the cotton fields.

INDEPENDENT, sometimes arrogant, always faithful, the Tuskegee Railroad has never had a collision, it has run errands, stopped to let a motorist cross the tracks, and once refused to ride a president of the United States.

Its rails went to war on the side of the South during the Civil War when they were ripped up and melted for munitions.

The line, chartered in 1860 by E. T. Varner, originally was narrow gauge. It was rebuilt after the war, and continued to act as ferry between the commerce of Tuskegee and the outside world, served by the Western of Alabama.

The latter railroad had run its line five miles north of Tuskegee because of the townspeople of that municipality had decided they didn't want a smoky, dirty railroad running through the area.

They later recognized their mistake and the Tuskegee spur road was built, running from Chehaw to Tuskegee to Tuskegee Institute.

The road's two chief claims to fame — refusing to ride a U. S. President and making more money than the Pennsylvanie Railroad one year— will be topics of conversation now that the road is folding.

When Franklin Roosevelt was making a speech at Tuskegee Institute and the government wanted the Tuskegee line to pull Roosevelt's special car to the institute, officials declined because they feared their roadbed and tracks were not up to the heavier loads of the passenger equipment.

Making more money than the Pennsylvania? This was a year the Tuskegee road showed a profit of some $15 to $20 and the bigger road lost $8 million!

THE ROAD WAS "completely Dieselized" a few years ago, when it traded "Old 101" for a small Diesel.

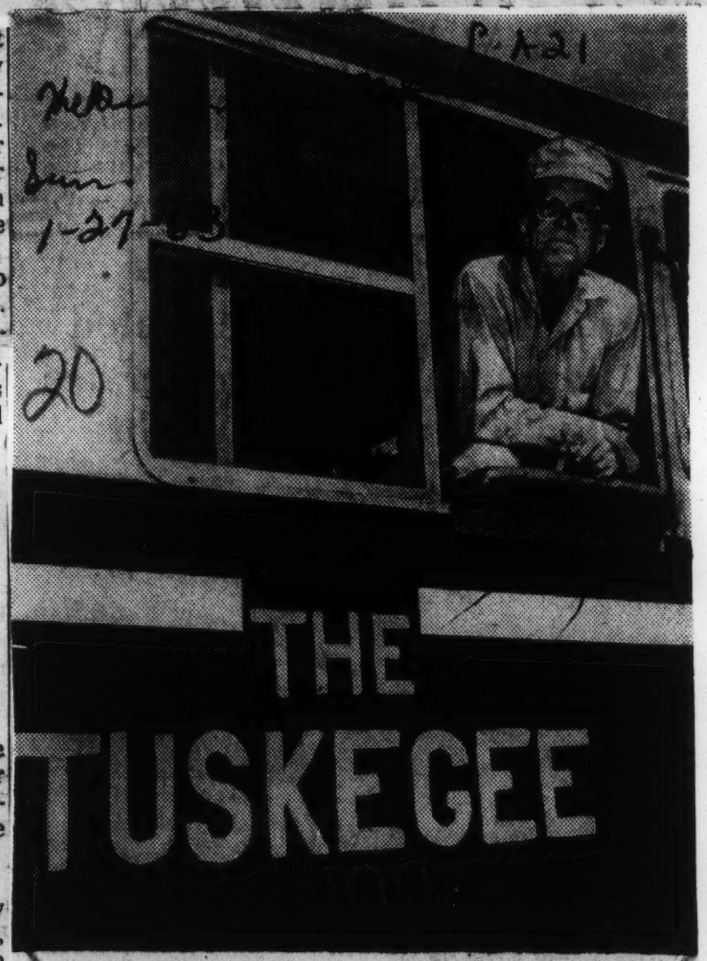
But now it must all end. The present head of the road, Winton M. Blount, of Montgomery has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon the entire line.

Reason for the move was decreasing traffic, decreasing revenues, and general run-down condition of the tracks and rolling stock.

"We have lost money each year for years," said a company official.

The ruling from the commission came in this week, allowing the road to fold up. According to the ICC ruling, the road will close 35 days from the date of the ruling, which was Jan. 24.

Company officials are still undecided about whether to have a final ceremony for the "last run."



ENGINEER FERGUSON NEARS LAST MILE
. . . End nears for historic Tuskegee Railroad

20 1963

JAN FEB

1863—100 Years Of Freedom—1963

This Week's Hero In History

Sojourner Truth Won Support On Platform For Freedom

Sojourner Truth, one of the most dramatic and forceful speakers on the American platform, gave solid support to Frederick Douglass and other leaders of the anti-slavery movement just before the outbreak of the Civil War. This is a graphic illustration of the anti-slavery crusader's forceful appeal for assistance in the movement to rid America of chattel slavery.

Sojourner Truth Loved Freedom For Everybody

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

"I never knew a person who possessed so much of that subtle controlling power called presence as Sojourner Truth," declared Harriet Beecher Stowe in summing up her estimate of the abolitionist who was Frederick Douglass' right arm in the crusade for freedom.

Wendell Phillips, himself a powerful platform orator, said he had known a few words from Sojourner Truth to electrify an audience and affect it as he never saw one person sway another.

Born between 1797 and 1800, Sojourner Truth was the slave of a Dutch master in Ulster county, New York. She did not become free until 1828, one year after all the slaves in the state were set free. She was called Isabella until she gained her freedom.

Gets New Name

She got her new name from God and the work she was to do, according to her own story. She asked God for a new name-Sojourner because of her many wanderings in search of slaves to set free and friends to help the cause and Truth because she was to tell the truth about slavery.

Shortly after her liberation, Sojourner Truth began her traveling career. On several occasions she and Frederick Douglass spoke from the same platform. It is reported that on one occasion Mr. Douglass was pessimistic about the abolitionist movement and she had to use some of her oratorical power to encourage him. She asked him dramatically: "Frederick Douglass, is God dead?'

Visits Lincoln

She continued her work despite opposition from pro-slavery individuals and powerful pro-slavery organizations. She was in the thick of the struggle until the Civil War started. She made several visits to the White House to urge President Lincoln to enlist free colored men of the North to help defend the Union.

She and others urged the President and Congress to use colored soldiers. Finally Lincoln and Congress gave their consent, and Negro soldiers were soon fighting for freedom and the Union.

Sojourner Truth went to Washington in 1861 to care for wounded troops and assist the newly emancipated slaves. She also travelled on behalf of her people in 22 states. She lectured in churches, conventions and at meetings, and despite her African dialect she had no trouble putting her message over and getting action.

This woman just loved freedom. She believed in freedom for everybody. She was a zealous advocate for the enfranchisement of women. That was a time when few leaders had the courage to speak for the vote for women. The story of Sojourner Truth's life and career is highly interesting. That story appeared in five editions of a publication written by an anonymous biographer, the first to be published in 1850. That account was an extraordinary contribution to anti-slavery literature.

No Stranger

Sojourner Truth was no stranger at the White House. On one of her visits to see President Lincoln she gave him one of her photographs on a green back, and he gave her a ten dollar bill.

Her colorful career closed Nov. 26, 1883. It was a great blow to the freedom movement. Speaking of her death which occurred at Battle Creek, Mich., where she spent her last years, the Detroit Post and Tribune said, "The death of Sojourner Truth takes away the most singular and impressive figure of pure African blood that has appeared in modern times. If one were called upon to name the most spectacular and picturesque person whom we have produced, one would probably think of Sojourner Truth."

Lincoln The Liberator

The tragic figure of Lincoln grows taller in American history. Southerners a century ago cursed him as the leader of an enemy nation. A generation grew up after the Civil War in confusion over identities. But Lincoln in retrospect takes shape as a man of good will and dedication to the Republic beyond all other causes.

On those two rocks—charity and the Constitution — we can accept him as one of the great men who have understood the American dream and who tried to make it work for the best interests of the majority of citizens. It is fitting therefore today, on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, to submit a fresh appraisal of the President who made war to preserve the Union.

Lincoln's name is associated, of course, with liberation of the slaves. In this centennial of emancipation, worship of the emancipator has been used for propaganda to promote a different, and in our opinion un-Lincolnlike, cause. This cause is the mingling of races by force in public schools and elsewhere.

In previous editorials, we have brought out quotations from Lincoln on his attitude toward the Negro and the white race. Though of course these quotations must be read in the context of the times, they are nevertheless appropriate. But we shall not repeat them today. They are part of the record.

Rather we strive to project into our own times the true spirit of Lincoln in an effort to throw light on better ways to handle the Twentieth Century issue on race.

Though it is not generally remembered, Lincoln offered a plan in his message of Dec. 1, 1862, to reimburse slave-owners with federal bonds. It was a "grant - in-aid" scheme, such as Congress nowadays enacts as a matter of routine. Emancipation would have been gradual — extending perhaps until 1900. Lincoln also sought authority from Congress to appropriate money to colonize free slaves abroad.

Slavery as an institution was doomed in America, whether or not the country went to war about it. Southerners from Thomas Jefferson's time knew it and said so. Had the nation not been sundered by hotheads on both sides of the Mason and Dixon Line, a peaceful way out would have been possible.

The white people of the United States, especially those in the South, needed emancipating from the curse of bondage. The curse has oppressed both races. It was not an invention of white Southerners, or Yankee slave-traders, or African chiefs who enslaved their neighboring tribesmen. Slavery is an ancient affliction of the entire human race. It may or may not involve the color line.

Communism has revived slavery in this century with scarcely a trace of "racism", as propagandists in our country term color consciousness. Slavery and racial preference are not the same.

They ought to be considered separately.

One of the confusions over Lincoln is the appropriation of the Emancipator as the saint of integration. Lincoln's greatness, as we see it, surmounts the squabbles and indignities of the current conflict over race. He believed in the Constitution as protector of all citizens from foreign oppression and from each other. His magnanimous attitude toward the defeated South enraged the extremists of his day. Yet even they must have responded to Lincoln's words. "With malice toward none, with charity for all . . ." It is a message that on his anniversary we commend again to the American people.

Emblem Of Slavery Found At College

A slave tag, the "dog tag" worn by slaves in Charleston, was found yesterday morning in a parking lot at the College of Charleston.

The tag, bronze and octagonal in shape, is about two inches wide. Across the top is the word "Charleston", the middle, the number "288", and the bottom, the word "Servant."

According to E. Milby Burton, director of the Charleston Museum, such identification tags were used in Charleston at various times prior to the Civil War.

The tag was found in the College faculty parking area at 59 St. Philip St. The property was purchased some years ago and the dilapidated buildings razed to create parking spaces.

Following the abortive insurrection attempt headed by Denmark Vesey in 1822, authorities here issued orders requiring slaves to wear identification tags when on the streets after certain hours at night.

Vesey's insurrection attempt resulted in the construction of the Old Citadel as an arsenal and the formation of the state militia. The wearing of tags was spasmodically enforced until the Civil War when paper passes were ordered into effect.

Things You Should Know

Robert Brown ELLIOTT...

...THE CONGRESSMAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA,—THE STATE THAT SENT MORE NEGROES TO CONGRESS DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION" THAN ANY OTHER; SOME FOR AS MANY AS FIVE TERMS! HE WAS EDUCATED AT ETON COLLEGE, ENGLAND, BUT IS MOST FAMOUS FOR HIS CONTROVERSIAL "CIVIL RIGHTS SPEECH" AT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON JAN. 6, 1874!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—

Ex-Slave Marks 106th Birthday

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ACNS) — A former slave from Virginia has celebrated his 106th birthday and says he hopes to live longer than a grandfather who died at 135.

William Casby, of Algiers, La., has been married for nearly 70 years. His wife, Virginia, is now 90. She has been ill for some time and Mr. Casby has taken care of her. The couple had 18 children, ten of whom are still living. Those that are deceased grew to adulthood. Mr. Casby was born Jan. 19, 1957. He says he has a brother in Danville, Va., who is now 114 years old.

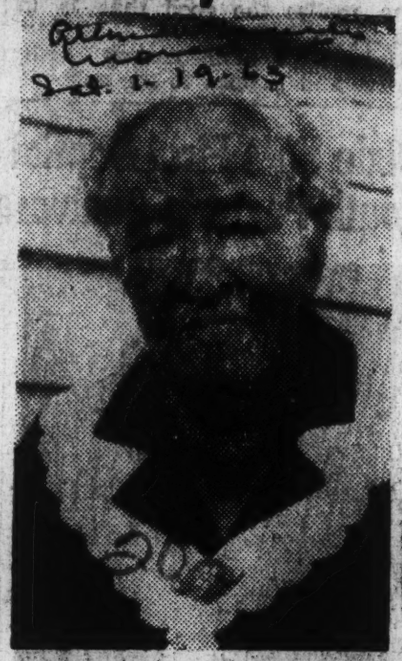
EX-SLAVE NOTES 106TH BIRTHDAY

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20 (AP)—William Casby, a former slave in Virginia, said he celebrated his 106th birthday anniversary today.

Asked the reason for his long life, Casby replied: "I think God blessed me with it."

He said he never smokes or drinks.

Celebrates 100th Anniversary



MRS. AMELIA STALNAKER

On Sunday, Jan. 20, 1963, citizens of Decatur, Ga., and relatives of Mrs. Amelia Stalnaker will participate in a Come-and-Go Party in honor of her 100th birthday. Guests will be received at 166 Jackson Way, Decatur, between the hours of 1:00 and 6:30 p. m.

Mrs. Stalnaker is one of the oldest living members of the Thankful Baptist Church, Decatur, Ga., a charter member of the first Mothers Board, past president of the Missionary Society and is at present treasurer of the Executive Board of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hopewell Association. Mrs. Amelia Stalnaker is the mother of 14 children, 48 grandchildren, 63 great-grandchildren and 20 great, great-grandchildren.

20 1963

FEB

Abe's Aim in Freeing of Slaves Was Redistribution of Wealth

P. 16 The Florida Times-Union

WASHINGTON — A lot of people will be writing about Abe Lincoln today and his goal of government of the people, by the people and for the people. They also will be speculating whether all of the people can be fooled how much of the time.

Mon-2-12-63

Things haven't changed very much since Abe Lincoln's day. In a dictatorship you have to keep people quiet. In a democracy you have to fool at least 51 percent of the people all of the time, or else fool all the people 51 percent of the time. And that's why you have such a giant network of public relations and advertising agencies on Madison Avenue trying to fool the people or, to use a more elegant word, "sell" them. That's also why you have an administration in the White House which watches its public relations almost more than any other in history.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

But though Abe Lincoln had his ideas about fooling the people, the main battle he fought was that of wealth vs. poverty. His drive to free the slaves was really a battle against wealth, because the slaves of that era, the poorest people in the nation, nevertheless represented the greatest single property in the nation, the means of wealth for the property owners of the South.

If Lincoln were alive today, and in an ironic mood, he might rephrase one line of his Gettysburg Address to read: "Government of the wealthy, by the wealthy, and for the wealthy."

If he were alive he would be the first to study the figures of the Commerce Department and the recent books on poverty showing that about one-fifth of the American people live in poverty. And he would probably rephrase his words at the Illinois Republican convention to read: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. This government cannot endure permanently one-fourth in poverty, three-fourths in wealth."

Poverty in USA

Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America; Poverty in the United States," estimates that 40 to 50 million Americans live in poverty.

"The poor," he says, "are increasingly slipping out of the experience and consciousness of the nation. If the middle class never did like ugliness and poverty, it was at least aware of them. 'Across the tracks' was not a very long way to go.

"Now. . . the poor still inhabit the miserable housing in the central area, but they are increasingly isolated from contact with or the sight of anybody else. Living out in the suburbs, it is easy to assume that ours is an affluent society.

"The poor. . . . are without lobbies. They put forward no legislative program. They have no face, no voice. . . . only the social agencies have a really direct involvement with the other America. Forty to fifty million people are becoming increasingly invisible."

Or again, Lincoln would be interested in reading "Wealth and Power in America" by Dr. Gabriel Kolko, in which he summarizes the budget of the average poor family.

"There is no telephone in the house," he writes, "but the family makes three pay calls a week. They buy one book a year and write one letter a week.

"The father buys one heavy suit every two years and one light wool suit every three years; the wife one suit every ten years or one skirt every five years. . . . In 1950 the family spent $80 to $90 on all types of home furnishings, electric appliances, and laundry equipment. . . . The entire family consumes a total of two five-cent ice cream cones, one five-cent candy bar, two bottles of soda, and one bottle of beer a week."

Poverty in North Carolina

Just before Lincoln's birthday I had a talk with Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina who is trying to do something about poverty in his part of the United States.

Because twenty-five percent of the poor are Negroes or nonwhite, though only 11 percent of the population is non-white, Gov. Sanford has undertaken to lift the standard of living of the North Carolina Negro. To this end he appointed a North Carolina Good Neighbor Council composed of state leaders, both white and colored, and has asked that local communities also appoint their own Good Neighbor Councils. The goal is to create more job opportunities.

"When one-fourth of our population lags behind, it pulls down the rest," Gov. Sanford told me. "When we increase its buying power we help the rest of the state. It should add new economic growth for everybody.

"But even more important," continued the governor, "we should do this because it's honest and fair, and because we are concerned about the welfare of our neighbors. We must give all men and women their chance in life."

I asked the governor whether he had the power which Vice President Lyndon Johnson has of withholding government contracts in order to enforce equal opportunity.

"We don't have any stick to require enforcement, just persuasion," he explained. "But when some of the respected business leaders, such as E. R. Zane, vice president of Burlington Industries, call on a factory owner they are listened to and can be persuasive."

The governor had expected mixed reaction to his Good Neighbor Council, but the response was overwhelmingly favorable.

"You should see the fine letters I got from the Black Belt of Eastern Carolina," he said.

Abe Lincoln, I thought, would have appreciated the work of Gov. Sanford.

Happy Birthday 100 Years Late

20

By GEORGE M. COLEMAN

One hundred years ago, Negro families living in sections

EMANCIPATION—Statue shows Lincoln freeing slave as symbol of Emancipation Proclamation. Inscription read, "And upon this act —I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Lincoln And Centennial

where the Union Army had taken ground from rebel forces were surprised by soldiers who entered their meager hovels and read joyous words that were accompanied by what may well have been the first famous "stroke of a pen."

Today, the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation is accompanied by the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the listener immediately thinks of Abraham Lincoln who lives in the hearts of Negroes today as a symbol of the presidency of the United States.

Atlanta Daily World

The event a century ago was probably read by the croaking voice of a field sergeant who had seen his buddies killed on a cruel battlefield by those who wanted to keep a dark-skinned human animal in slavery.

But the joy in the hearts of those people, who had known every kind of meanness possible must have been loud and emotional enough to drown out the singing of the hymn, regardless of who would sing it.

But this is not a story about the emancipation. It is not strictly concerned with the outcome of the Civil War or the emergence of the Negro from pure hell upon the signing of that document.

This is February 12, and though Dixie still is not too happy about recalling the worth of the man, whose actions placed the formidable Grant in a position of whipping Robert E. Lee, and who bears the responsibility of Sherman's coming through Atlanta, this growing centennial celebration demands that we shout louder than ever before,

Sun. 2-12-63
Atlanta, Ga.

"Happy birthday, President Lincoln."

It was his pen that signed the order that freed Negroes from official bondage, and though it like a more recent "stroke of the pen," did not give the Negro that "place in the sun," it bore this similarity; that it was a beginning, which gave to the Negro the possibility of moving from a cruel origin toward that full equality he is still fighting for.

Today Lincoln stands as the most important figure in this nation's history for the Negro — schools are named for him — people bear his name in his memory.

Carl Sandburg, one of the most famous poets in the United States, made a career of writing of the greatness of this man who dared try to save the union.

The most used piece of money we have, the penny, bears his likeness, to stare at little children when they run to the store for a stick of candy.

He was the first advocate of the new Republican Party, coming out in those days against the idea of slavery — and while that political party today enshrines him as its own, a President, who belongs to another party has been a force behind the centennial celebration, knowing full well this is one of the greatest Americans in our history.

Here was this man, tall clumsy man from the country, immediately giving him the common touch with lowly peoples, handling his law business in the most unorthodox style that left his better educated fellow attorneys wondering.

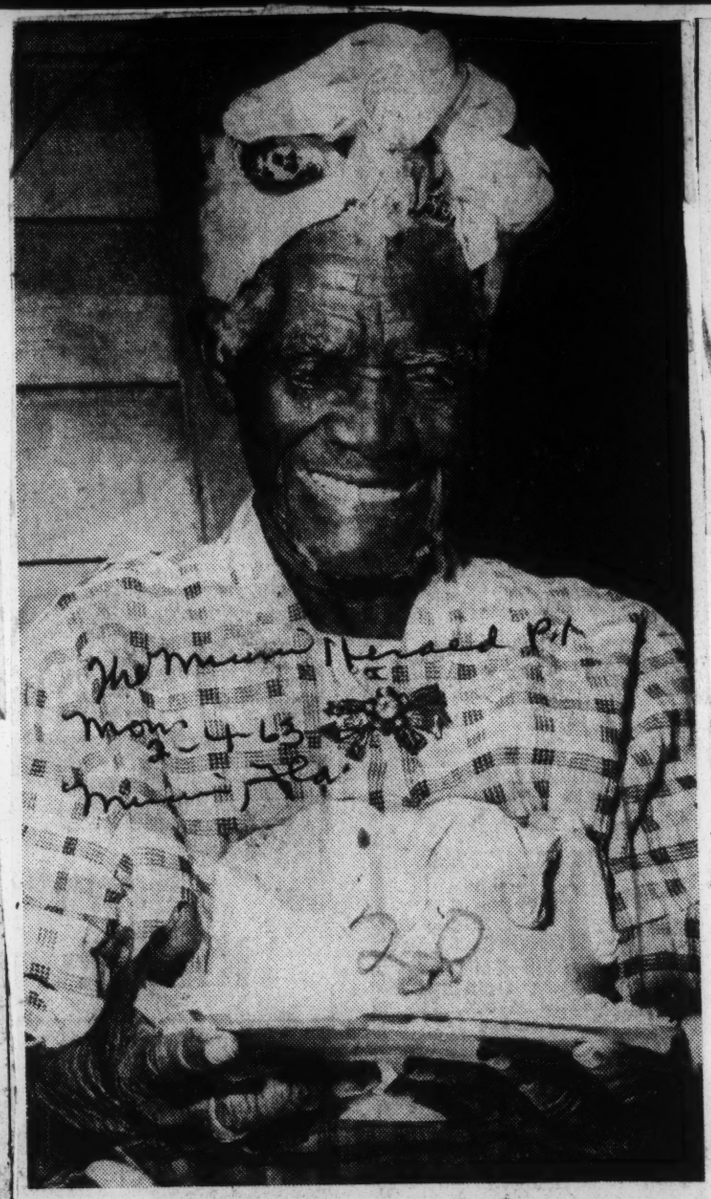
Here was this gangling youth, struck down often by personal heartbreak, and even suspected by his country men when he became president; few thinking he would come anywhere near making the grade.

The high top hat, his beard and wit, remembered so well today by so many — the startling effect of his Gettysburg address, little appreciated the time of his delivery but now considered a masterpiece.

The dignity, the heart, the love of country, the ideals of truth he brought to the presidency of the United States. It makes a guy wonder, how can they still want to play him down?

It is in this vein we say this centennial . . . the proclamation is 100 years old, and yet millions of people think they are right to oppose its ideals, and respect for the man who signed it. James Meredith must think there are people who never read Lincoln's words, and we in this city accept it only with futile tokens.

But with Communism gaining ground because of our failings in so many countries where Lincoln's name is held in high esteem, with president after president, government after government calling for the full equality of man, the best birthday gift to the memory of "Honest Abe" would be personal dedication by all Americans who owe a uniform nation to him; a dedication which would say, "Mr. Lincoln, I love my country and my God, therefore I now renounce all forms of racial and religious prejudice, and swear I will work to make Democracy work, and sing with pride each time they play the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic'."



—Herald Staff Photo by DOUG KENNEDY

Patsy to Wait for Birthday Party

. . . cake, like this 1962 one, will be served then

Oldest Resident Turns 117 Today

By LEE WINFREY
Herald Staff Writer

Patsy Evans, Dade County's oldest resident, is 117 years old today. The Miami Herald

It will probably be a quiet day. Her birthday party, complete with a cake crowded with a candle for every year, will be held next Sunday.

"Most people work on a Monday," explained her daughter, Mrs. Annie Lee Butler, 1732 NW Sixth Ct. "So we decided to hold the party on a Sunday when everyone can come."

Mon. 2-4-63

Mrs. Evans was born a slave in Dorsey Crossing, Ga., on Feb. 4, 1846, during the administration of President James K. Polk. She was a teenager when the Civil War was fought.

A Miami resident since 1927, Mrs. Evans has lived quietly in recent years. Her eyesight is failing, but she still moves around actively, listening a lot to the radio and praying daily.

"Faith in Jesus," she says, has enabled her to live so long.

Plus, perhaps a family history which runs to longevity. "It was her granddaddy, I think," said Mrs. Butler, "who lived to be 125."

Our History And The Civil War Centennial

Many organizations are working with the Civil War Centennial Commission. In most cases, each organization is seeking proper representation of a cause, class or racial group. Among these are several bodies seeking to revive the great moments of the Confederate soldiers and sailors, while others hope to glorify the deeds of the defenders of the Union. Minorities are seeking fair representation. Jewish Veterans are participating, as are organizations of Hungarians, Norwegians, Irish, Swedes, French, Scotch, Welsh, Poles and others.

Each of these organizations has a special interest in presenting the historical contributions of their ancestors. What about the Negro?

The Civil War Centennial would be a shallow gesture if it did not show proper respect for the fifty thousand Negro soldiers and sailors who died in the Civil War. It must recognize the contributions of the 29,511 Negroes in the Navy during the Civil War. This number constituted one-fourth of the 118,044 enlistments in the Navy during the Civil War (as reported by the Naval War Records Office). It must tell the glory of 186,000 Negro soldiers who fought from "Milliken's Bend" to "Petersburg." It must revere the sixteen Negro soldiers and four Negro sailors who were awarded the "Congressional Medal of Honor" for their deeds beyond the call of duty during the Civil War. It should take some notice of twenty-one Negro Commissioned Officers identified by name in Civil War records.

Records of the Civil War reveal that Negroes fought bravely and died in great numbers for their own freedom. The idea that the Negro played an insignificant role while white men fought and died to set him free is not supported by official records. It is unfortunate, however, that materials related to the Negro are available in Civil War official records but are completely omitted in popular history books used in our schools. What has happened to "history?"

In light of the above facts, it is difficult to understand the reasoning of people, including some Negroes, who see no need for Negro History to fill the gaps in American "History." People of each racial extraction have sponsored racial historical societies in the United States. True American History is the product of contributions by "all" racial extractions. Racial historical societies help create this product. Someone has to transfer data from official records, courthouse files, old newspapers, and from other primary sources to the history books which shape the national mind and social attitudes. Should data related to contributions of the Negro remain buried in primary and forgotten sources, while others receive all the glory in current history texts?

There are "some" Negroes who dislike the use of the word Negro. This dislike is the outcome of a process of brain-washing which cannot be considered here. Let us concede, however, that it is proper for each individual in our country to consider himself, and be considered by others, as just an American. But America is the melting pot to which all races have contributed; and individual "Americans" take pride in what people of their racial extraction have contributed. Must the Negro, alone, exist in a historical vacuum?

Those who dislike the use of the word "Negro" do not escape being considered as Negroes. They are identified with a stereotyped group, which according to propaganda has made no contribution to our greatness. To try to escape the word "Negro" is to deny historical contributions of the Negro to our history. It supports the idea that "the Negro never has been anything and never will be anything." Does this "have to be" the only heritage of Negro children? Or is this what others "have to learn?"

Negroes who take pride in their Negro heritage want to know why history books omit mention of 500,000 Free Negroes in the South in 1850 (U. S. Census, 1850) or of the 200,000 or more brave Negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the Civil War. They want people to know about the Negroes who won the Congressional Medal of Honor. They want history to give full recognition to the many valuable contributions of Negroes to America. To this task the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is dedicated.

The Centennial Commission seeks to present materials based only upon historical truth. The Association for The Study of Negro Life and History welcomed the invitation to participate in this observance. The Association plans to organize a nation-wide committee to direct research projects and to sponsor authentic celebrations, varied in type and both local and national in significance.

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History Representatives have held important conferences with Gen. Grant and Executive Director Betts. They are in accord with the aims of the Association in regard to factual presentation of the part played by the Negro in the Civil War period. The Association was loaned Official War Records which listed Negroes, in the Army and Navy, who won "Congressional Medal of Honor" medals in the Civil War. Director Betts then asked the Association, as a start, to do the following tihngs:

(1) Make a list of people, North or South, who rendered services during the Civil War, which should be recognized.

(2) Isolate Negro units of soldiers in the Civil War; and find out whether other individual Negroes served in mixed units from the North and West.

(3) Isolate Negroes who won the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Civil War and try to secure biographical material about them (which is missing in most cases).

(4) Determine the most appropriate dates of births or deaths from 1860 to 1865, which should be celebrated from 1960 to 1965.

(5) Assist in the development of pageants, plays and other forms of celebrations in various localities.

(6) Organize research teams to gather materials from primary sources on the local level, to the end that one or more definitive studies might be published.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is a non-profit organization which has continued in operation since 1916 through the voluntary contributions and services of people dedicated to historical truth. In our participation in the Civil War Centennial our activities must be financed. What a wonderful thing it would be if Negroes themselves could finance the gathering of their own history! If one Negro in every one thousand would send the Association one penny for each year of freedom, the project could be financed. Some might place a greater value on their freedom and send five or ten cents, or even one dollar, for each year of freedom. People of other extractions adequately finance their racial historical societies.

With foundations giving funds for all manner of research programs, it would seem that at least one foundation might be found which will give financial help to selected students engaged in this project. Whether or not individuals in great numbers send us needed funds, or whether or not some great foundation lends us assistance, the Association will carry on the palnned program with limited voluntary but "competent" personnel. It will be only a question of "how much" can be done and not of factual errors. Too much is talked about "what ought" to be said and "what ought" to be done about the Negro, but little attention is paid to the consideration of "who is supposed to do it." Who is supposed to pay for Negro History?

The full development of Negro History will raise the educational and social status of the Negro. This imposes the duty on every Negro to help support it. Foundations considering national strength might also see the need in the development of Negro History, since "what helps millions of its people helps America."

Finally, those who cannot give financial help to the Association can render voluntary service. Help us to locate the old records of those who rendered outstanding service to our country in the Civil War period!

Dr. Sweat Says America Should

Re-Write History Books To Include Negro Contributions

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Clark College Professor Edward F. Sweat said here Wednesday that American history textbooks should be re-written to give adequate attention to contributions made to the national development by Negroes as individuals and as a group.

In his address to the YMCA Hungry Club audience, Dr. Sweat referred to the "vast and evermore rapid change" which has been affecting the lives and fulfilling the optimistic aspirations of one-tenth of the American population.

"In less than one generation 18-million Americans have made great strides toward full participation in the mainstream of American life even all the decades since emancipation it is still all too evident that this tenet of the creed — equality for all men — has been, and still is in conflict with actual practice," Dr. Sweat said.

AMERICAN HISTORY

"It is difficult to measure accurately the interaction between books and the easing of prejudice or tension," Dr. Sweat added, "what has happened has been this: the race has been projected in the textbooks against the background of the author's personal belief in the inherent inferiority of the Negro race."

The Clark College history professor declared: "What we need is not a history of selected races or nations, but the history of the world void of national bias, race hate and religious prejudice.

"Thorough instructions in the equality of races can bring about a realm of brotherhood through an appreciation of the virtues of all races, creeds, and colors."

REASONS FOR STUDY

Dr. Sweat argued that there are at least three reasons why Negro achievements should be properly set forth in the proper prospective, as being a factor in early progress and contributor to modern civilization.

"First-class citizenship carries with it the connotation of excellence in performance. The goal is right: whether we enjoy fully these emergent opportunities for equal participation depends upon how well we have been trained for them.

"There will be no place in society for the mediocre or so-so. Doing enough to just get by is becoming a thing of the past. Far too many Negroes have come to accept the lowest common denominator as the norm of their lives in working, experience, and in learning," Dr. Sweat stated.

— Secondly, Negro history should teach us that the first step toward reducing a people to submission lies in refusing to them, or in depriving them of a franchise. A deep abiding respect for the power of the ballot ought to be one result of education in Negro history.

— And finally, Dr. Sweat asserted, "to function properly as legatees, we must know without a doubt the role played by our ancestors in the making of America.

"It would be a shallow gesture in celebrating the centennial if it did not show proper respect for the fifty thousand Negro soldiers and sailors who died in the Civil War," Dr. Sweat emphasized "the record proves that Negroes fought and died for their own freedom.

"The study of the history of the Negro should remind us, then, that pride in our contributions is justified, and that the opportunity to share equally in every phase of American life has been earned — not given."

1863—100 Years Of Freedom—1963

This Week's Hero In History

Edward Wilmot Blyden

Journal and Guide Oct 29-63

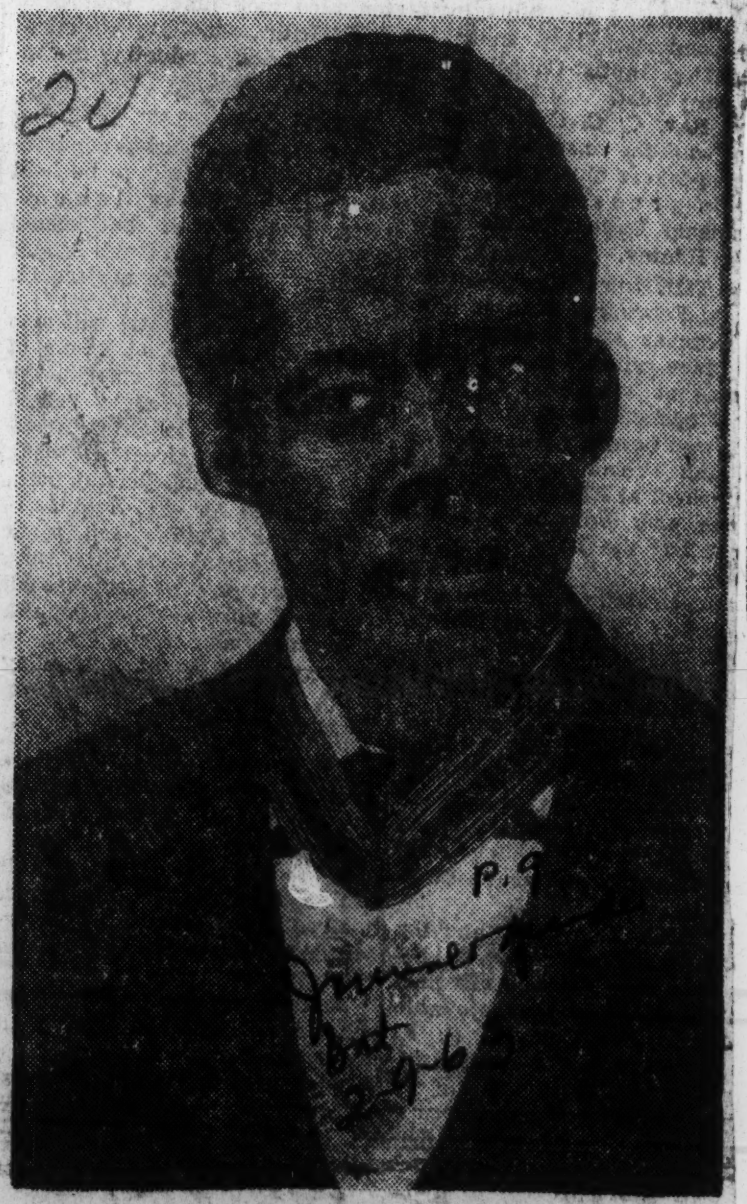
Diplomat And Scholar

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

Few men in history ever reach the point of excellence in education and accomplishments that they can truthfully be regarded as citizens of the world. But it would be eminently fitting to describe Edward Wilmot Blyden during his career as a citizen of the world.

In his "Men of Mark," William J. Simmons says Mr. Blyden was 'formerly a Presbyterian minister," but has about abandoned the pulpit. This man's ability, scholarship and talent is a refutation of the lie that a Negro has little or no talent. His intellect towers above that of ordinary men as the church steeples above the brick chimney of the ordinary house."

Mr. Blyden was born in St. Thomas of the West Indies, August 3, 1832. He acquired knowledge from every source possible. He was a linguist, Oriental scholar, arabic professor, sociologist, diplomat and magazine writer. He was reported to be acquainted with more than 40 languages and spoke all of them fluently.



EDWARD WILMOT BLYDEN
Honored In England

LIVED IN US sc 14

He lived in the United States several years during his youth. He went from the United States to Liberia with his brother at the age of 19, landing in Africa Jan. 26, 1851. He was educated at Alexander High School, about 20 miles from Monrovia, Liberia, and later became principal of the school.

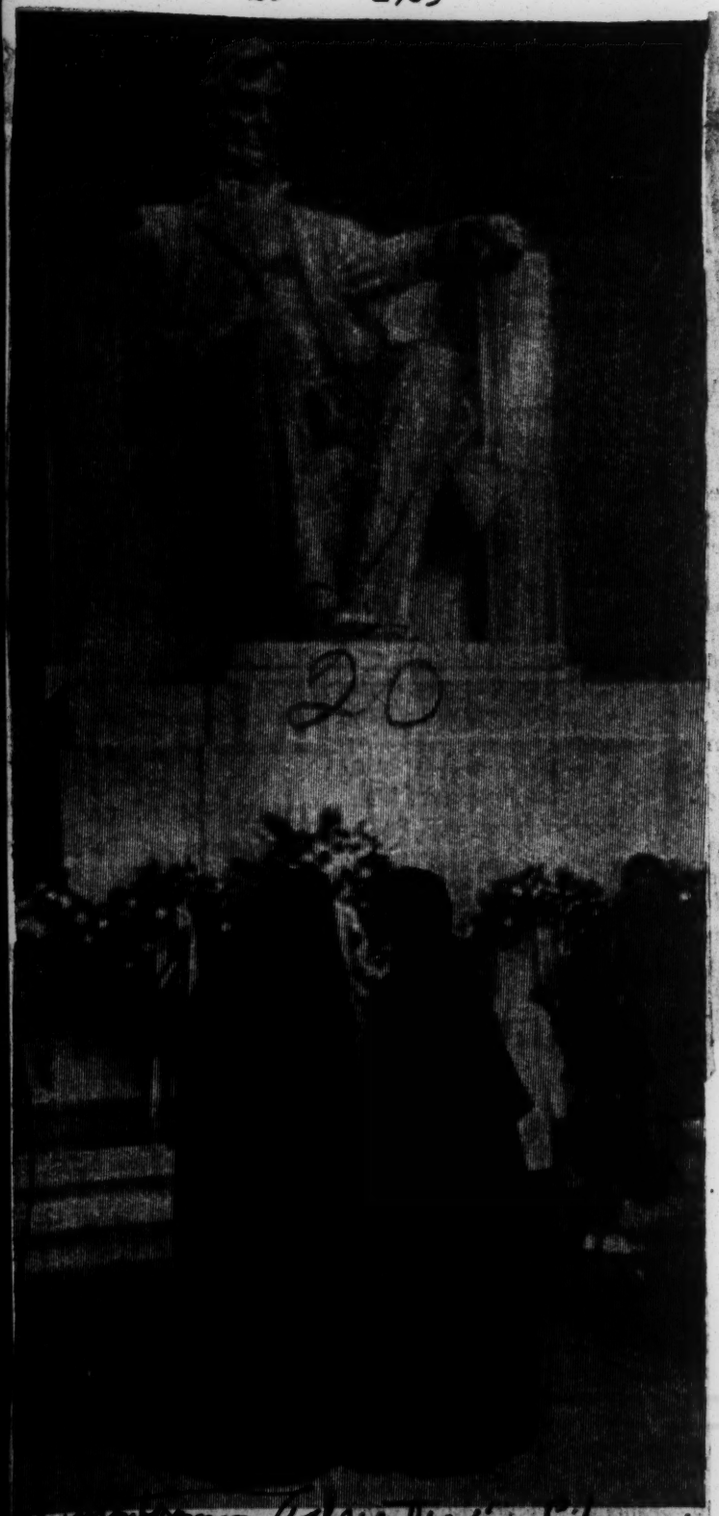
Mr. Blyden served twice as Secretary of State for Liberia and once as Secretary of the Interior. For eight years Mr. Blyden was Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James. While in London Mr. Blyden associated with the elite and was warmly received in high society. He was candidate of the Republican Party for president of Liberia in 1884, but was defeated by H. R. W. Johnson.

In 1866 Mr. Blyden visited Palestine and Egypt. He later published an account of his travels in a volume entitled "From West Africa to Palestine." He served as professor and president of Liberia College. He traveled in England and in other countries in Europe.

BLYDEN LIBRARY sc 14

It is reported that Mr. Blyden was often invited to speak and write concerning his experiences abroad. He was regarded one of the most versatile men of his time, and a good representative of the Negro race.

It is a credit to Norfolk that it has the Blyden Branch Library named in memory of this scholar of letters and languages. Located at 789 E. Princess Anne road, the Blyden Branch Library keeps alive the memory of a man who had few equals in any race and no superiors in scholarship.



MANY HONOR CIVIL WAR PRESIDENT
Two nuns and other visitors pay tribute to Lincoln

LINCOLN'S KIN BELIEVES BOBBY TOO IMPETUOUS

MANCHESTER, Vt., (AP)—"Bobby Kennedy is just too impetuous on this whole integration question," Abraham Lincoln's great granddaughter said Tuesday.

Miss Mary Lincoln Beckwith, 65, reflecting on racial problems as the nation observed the great emancipator's birthday, declared she believed in the principles of integration.

"But you can't force it down people's throats," she added.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MISS BECKWITH, who lives on a 1,000-acre dairy farm here, said Negro James Meredith probably would have had much less trouble entering the University of Mississippi if the Federal Government "Hadn't used officers to shove him in there."

She said Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy should try gentle persuasion when integration crisis develop in the South.

Would this have been Lincoln's approach today?

"I can't say. I'm as far away from him as anyone else."

But Miss Beckwith added that Robert Kennedy should follow the example of his brother, the President, "who seems to be going much slower" in civil rights.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"IT'S NOT the color of skin that causes all the trouble," she said. "It's whether you like the individual. And you can't be forced to like an individual."

She said education will be the key to solving racial difficulties.

"Just remember the old saying, "A woman convinced against her will is a woman unconvinced still."

Lincoln's Words Echo On Disk

"A house divided against itself cannot stand" . . . "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Those words by the immortal Abraham Lincoln that stirred the hearts of men and shaped the course of America n dest i n y, will come vibrant l y alive in a f u l l-l e n g th, a w a rd-winn i n g album of s e v e n g r e a t American speeches offered as a public service to readers of The Commercial Appeal.

Carl Sandburg

Believing that t h e s e speeches occupy an important and lasting place in our country's heritage, The Commercial Appeal is making them available in a 12-inch LP record, "Sounds of Freedom." Special arrangements with the New York publishers of the album enable Mid-South readers to obtain the album at $2 a copy.

Abraham Lincoln's "House Divided" speech delivered on **June 17, 1858**, and his Gettysburg Address of Nov. 19, 1863, are re-created by Carl Sandburg, famed biographer of the martyred President. Upon his nomination to the U n i t e d States Senate in 1858, Mr. Lincoln shared with his audience a profound wisdom w h i c h commanded their attention, and threw down the gauntlet to his opponent, Senator Stephen A. Douglas. When Douglas was told of Lincoln's nomination, he commended:

"I shall have my hands full. Lincoln is the best s t u m p speaker in the West."

Mr. Sandburg reads the version of the Gettysburg Address as originally spoken by President Lincoln at the dedication of the National Soldiers' Cemetery—one of the speech classics of all history. Over a period of more than 60 years, Mr. Sandburg has amassed one of the foremost collections of Lincoln letters, documents and relics, and is author of the six-volume biography of Lincoln.

Other great speeches re-created in the Sounds of Freedom album are Patrick Henry's "Liberty or Death" speech and Robert E. Lee's "Farewell to his Troops" by Melvyn Douglas; George Washington's First Inaugural Address and William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech by Ed Begley, and Henry Clay "On the War of 1812" by Vincent Price.

Another group of Mid-South schools ordering the Sounds of Freedom a l b u m for classrooms this year are Nettleton, Miss., High School, DeValls Bluff, Ark., public schools; Kenton, Tenn., High School; Binford High School at Duck Hill, Miss.; Leachville, Ark., public schools; Monette, Ark., public schools; Pope Elementary School at Jackson, Tenn.; Clarksdale, Miss., public schools; S o u t h Side High School at J a c k s o n, Tenn.; Hamlett-Robertson Schools at Crockett Mills, Tenn.; Henry School, Henry, Tenn., and Ramer High School, Ramer, Tennessee.

You may order your copy of Sounds of Freedom by using the order coupon accompanying this story.

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CARE OF: SOUNDS OF FREEDOM
Suite 1255, 230 Park Avenue
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Please send me record album(s) of 'Sounds of Freedom.' I am enclosing $2.00 for each album. (Send check or money order only. Allow two weeks for delivery.)

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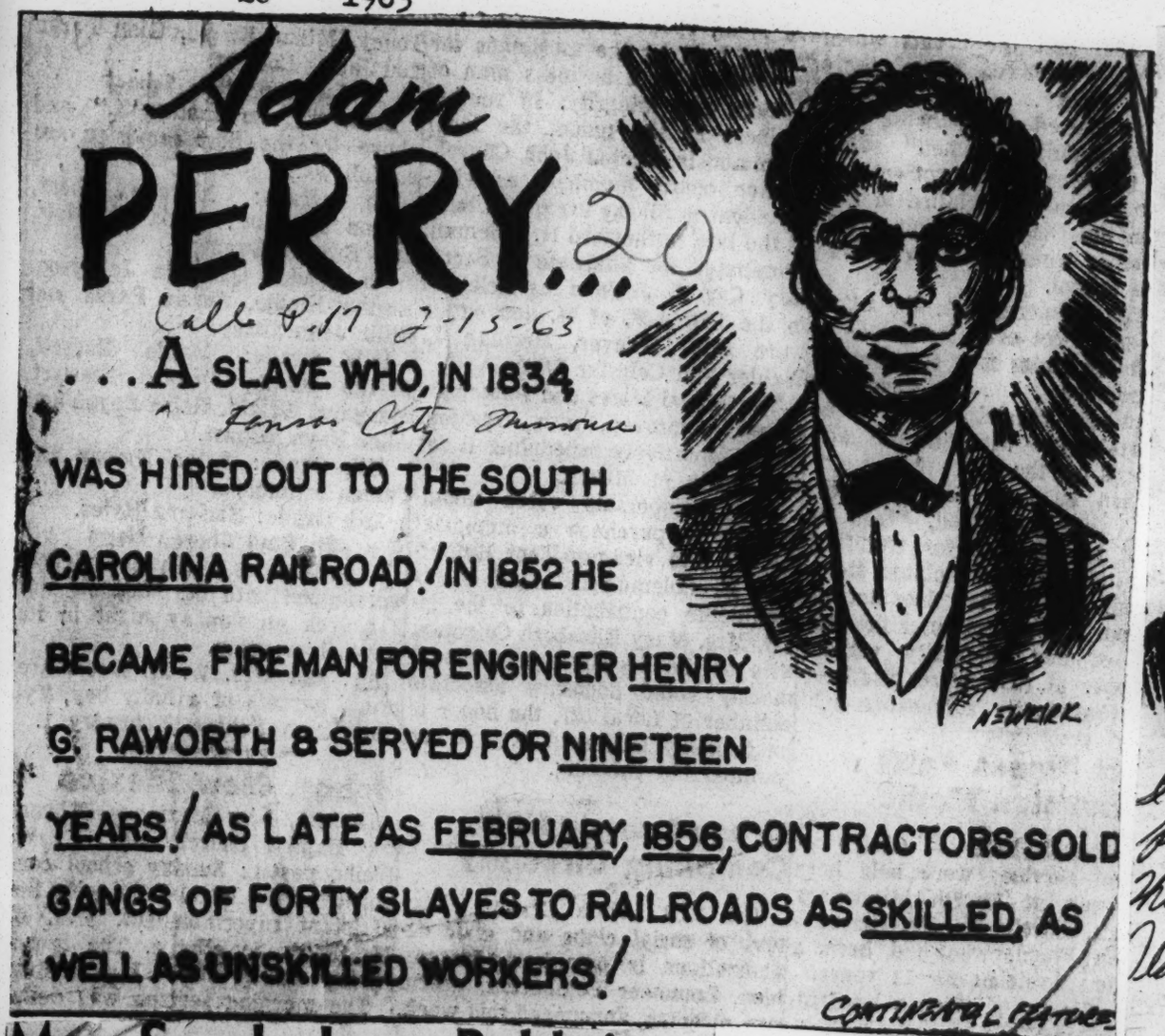

Mrs. Sarah Jane Baldwin celebrates 104th birthday

Afro-American

P. 14 30

By PHYLISS PINKETT

TRENTON, N. J.—More than 100 persons gathered last Wednesday evening at the Harvest Home, 311 Bellevue Ave., where they joined in celebrating the 104th birthday of Mrs. Sara Jane Baldwin, one of the founders of the home.

3-2-63

Born Feb. 20, 1859, in Bullards, Ga., Twigs County, Mrs. Baldwin (referred to as mother) expressed her birthday wish as she stood before her gigantic birthday cake—that she might locate a number of her relatives, there uncles, Pole, Robert and George Jackson, whom she has not seen in an estimated 15 years.

The uncles, she stated, were last known to have lived in Eastman, Ga.

Alert and agile at 104, Mrs. Baldwin writes her own correspondence, reads, does her own sewing — just to name a few remarkable fetes — for instance, she made her own party dress, a beautiful gold lame brocade two-piece dress with covered buttons, complete with matching gold shoes.

Included in the many guests honoring Mrs. Baldwin was John Harris, who is 105 years old.

A former slave, Mr. Harris was born Feb. 1, 1858 in South Carolina, has 6 living children, 23 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren.

Things You Should Know

Charles W. WOOD

1870 — 20

BORN IN TENNESSEE, HE ROSE FROM A BOOTBLACK TO A RENOWNED SCHOLAR & SHAKESPEARE EXPERT! A GRADUATE OF THE SAPER SCHOOL OF ORATORY, HE HELD AN A.B. FROM BELOIT COLLEGE, A B.D. FROM CHICAGO UNIV., AN M.A. FROM COLUMBIA UNIV.! AFTER A SUCCESSFUL STAGE CAREER, HE WAS A MINISTER; LATER, HIS TERM AS INSTRUCTOR AND PUBLICITY DIRECTOR FOR TUSKEGEE WAS CUT SHORT—THE GOVERNMENT CALLED HIM FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION WORK IN WORLD WAR I!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

GREENE

BORN IN 1845 IN NEWBERN, N.C., HE WAS EDUCATED IN CLEVELAND, OHIO — GETTING HIS L.L. B. DEGREE IN 1870! AFTER TEN YEARS OF LAW PRACTICE HE WAS ELECTED TO THE OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND RE-ELECTED IN 1888, AND TO THE OHIO SENATE IN 1890 — THEIR FIRST NEGRO! IT WAS HE WHO INTRODUCED THE BILL FOUNDING LABOR DAY, LATER TO BECOME A NATIONAL HOLIDAY!

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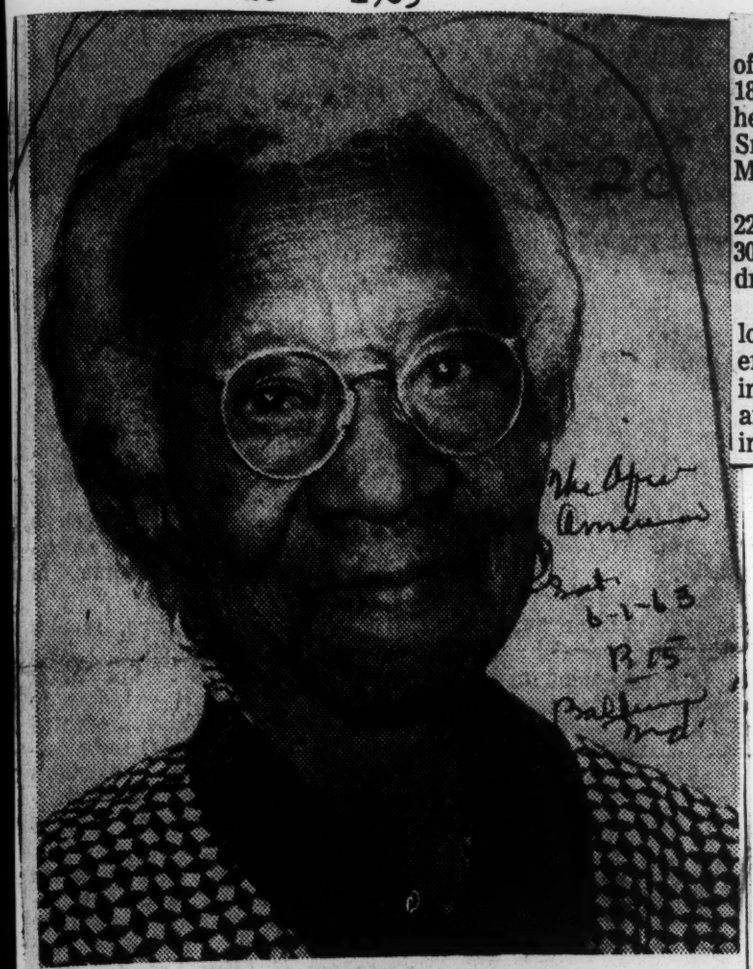

MRS. CHARLOTTE MARSH

The Afro-American

East Orange resident has 100th birthday

Sat. 6-1-63

p 15

Baltimore

EAST ORANGE — Mrs. Charlotte (Lottie) Marsh, of 17 Carlton Street, East Orange, celebrated her 100th birthday last Thursday.

Mrs. Marsh was born in Bushtown, near Vineland, New Jersey on May 16, 1863, during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Her father, the late C. C. Green, founded the First A.M.E. Church in that area.

She was brought to the Oranges at an early age, and was in the board and employ of the Hillyer family of Orange. The family sent her to Ashland School, which was then on North Clinton Street, in East Orange.

Mrs. March has seen and taken part in many of the historical events and miracles of our time.

She has seen Main Street grow from a dirt road to a thriving artery of commerce; the introduction of electricity and the great celebrations that followed; the great Blizzard of 1888; the great Small Pox Plague and countless other events of interest.

At one time she was an ardent fan of the Brooklyn Dodgers, but when they moved West, her interest waned.

She is still moderatly active at home. She cooks her own breakfast, reads all types of literature, does some sewing and welcomes merry entertainment.

* *

MRS. MARSH is widow of Ed Marsh, who died in 1891. She has survived all of her children, the late Sadie Smith, Harry Marsh and Mary Jackson.

She has 10 grandchildren, 22 great - grandchildren and 30 great - grreat-grandchildren.

Mrs. Marsh attributes her long life to clean living, moderate eating, keeping "young in mind", great calmness, and a strong faith and trust in God.

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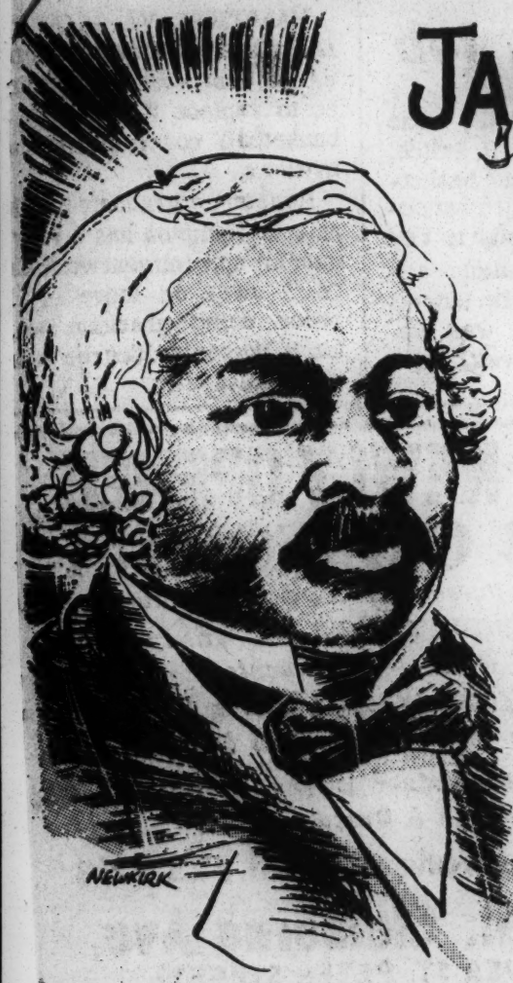
Things You Should Know



JAMES McCUNE SMITH

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans La.

AS A YOUNG STUDENT FACED WITH RACIAL BIAS, HE ENTERED THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASCOW, SCOTLAND. IN 1837 HE RETURNED TO HIS N.Y. BIRTHPLACE—A PHYSICIAN! IN THE ENSUING YEARS HE WON FAME AND PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION AS PRACTICIONER AND SCHOLAR IN THE FIELD THAT HAD DENIED HIM ENTRY!

Put. 4-28-63

p. 13

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

mrs. IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans La.

BORN IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1869, SHE TAUGHT SCHOOL IN MEMPHIS, LATER BECAME A NEWSPAPER EDITOR-OWNER! A LEADER IN THE CRUSADE TO OUTLAW LYNCHING, SHE COMPILED THE FIRST STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE SUBJECT IN 1895! AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ANTI-LYNCHING BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL, SHE TOURED THE WORLD SPEAKING FOR CIVIL RIGHTS!

Sat 10-12-63

p. 12

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

New Life For Bibb Home, Servants Quarters

By DICK HINES
Of The Advertiser Staff

The Peyton Bibb house on McDonough street, now used as a nursing home, and the brick servants quarters in the rear, among Montgomery's oldest standing structures, are getting a new

The "big house" was a center of social, cultural and political life for more than a century. Its owners, the Goldthwaites, Taylors, Ponders and Bibbs represented the highest strata of Southern aristocracy and guests in its high ceiling chambers have included such personages as Henry Clay, Joel Chandler Harris, poets Sidney and Clifford Lanier and the celebrated musician, wit and beauty Madame Octavia LeVert.

PLANS RESTORATION

The fifth and present owner is Mrs. Jessie E. Fox, administrator of Colonial Nursing Home. She takes great pride in the history of the old house and said she plans to restore the two-story servants quarters to its original condition.

This will be done, she said, in connection with remodeling work at the rear of the nursing home.

The white columned home at 519 S. McDonough St. was erected in 1834, and was one of four of the same model built by John Goldthwaite during his life. Each was a copy of the modified New England Colonial architecture but successive changes have been made in the McDonough street house.

TOWN RESIDENCE

A history of the house, written by the late Marie Bankhead Owen, reveals that it was during the ownership of Col. William Henry Taylor that the most spectacular social and historical incidents took place. A courtly gentleman from South Carolina, Taylor bought the place from Goldthwaite for a town residence. He and his family spent part of the year at his plantation home.

The hospitality of the Taylors was fabulous, as may be shown in Miss Owen's account of Madame LeVert's visit. The noted beauty was greatly admired by Henry Clay and was in Montgomery at the time of his political visit to the city when he was a candidate for president of the United States.

Mrs. Taylor, mistress of a large number of well-trained household servants, made elaborate plans for the reception and issued a large number of invitations.

"Messengers were sent to the plantations and the day before the affair there rolled up to the town house well-loaded wagons filled with dressed poultry, young pigs, turkey game and all the substantials of country life," Miss Owen wrote. "Barbecue pits were made, and the best of cooks put to the task of making the meats ready for the feast. The delicacies were supplied from the local markets, and the pyramids of cakes and other deserts were made at home.

PONDERS, BIBBS

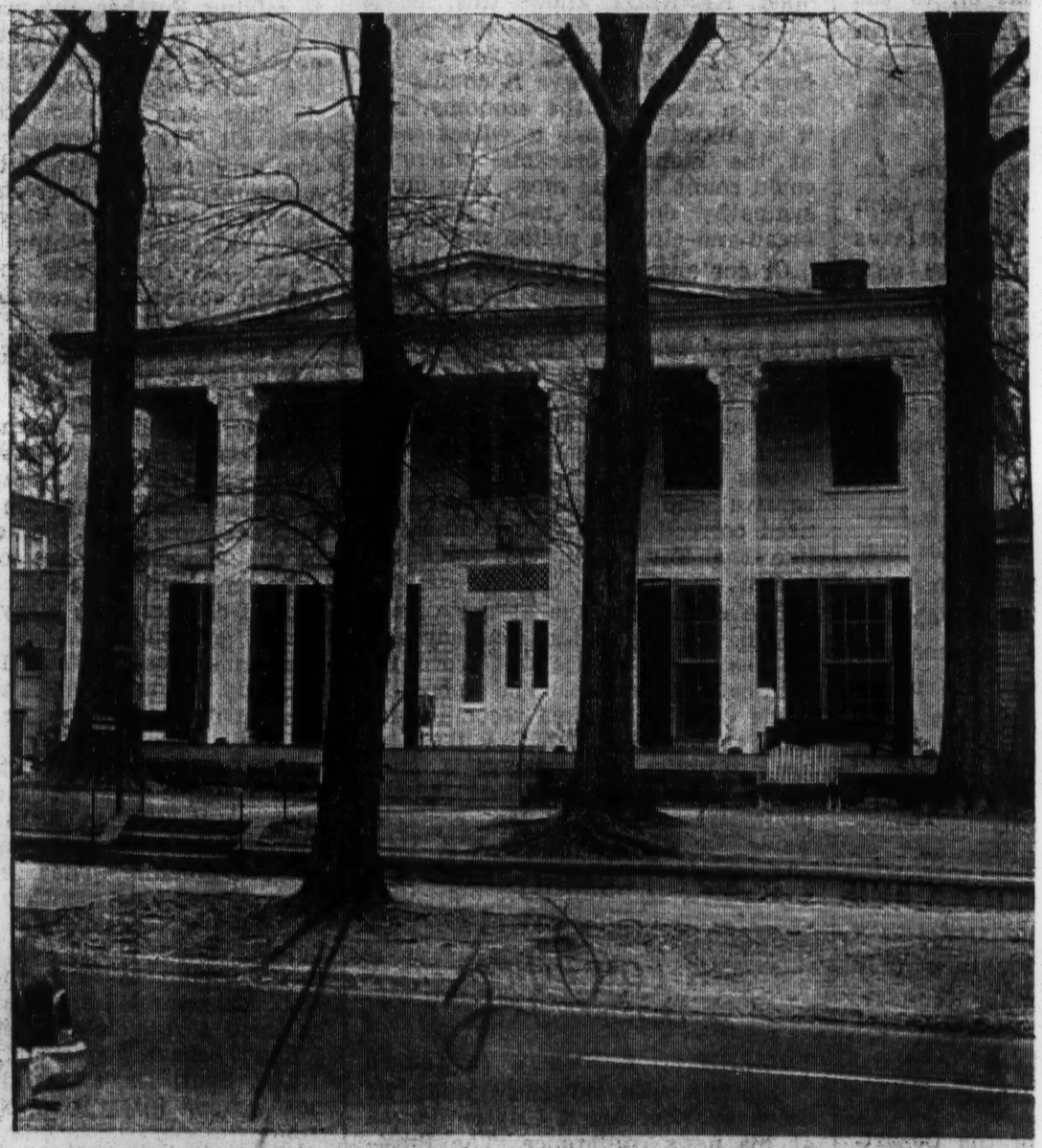
"Those were days when feasting was done on a large scale, and with the menu went wines and champagne. Needless to say the reception of Madame LeVert was an affair that created a sensation, because of its elaborateness and inclusive hospitality."

For her part, Madame LeVert played upon the harp and the guitar, sang lyrics from Moore and Balfe and demonstrated to Montgomery society the steps of the new Polish dance, the polka.

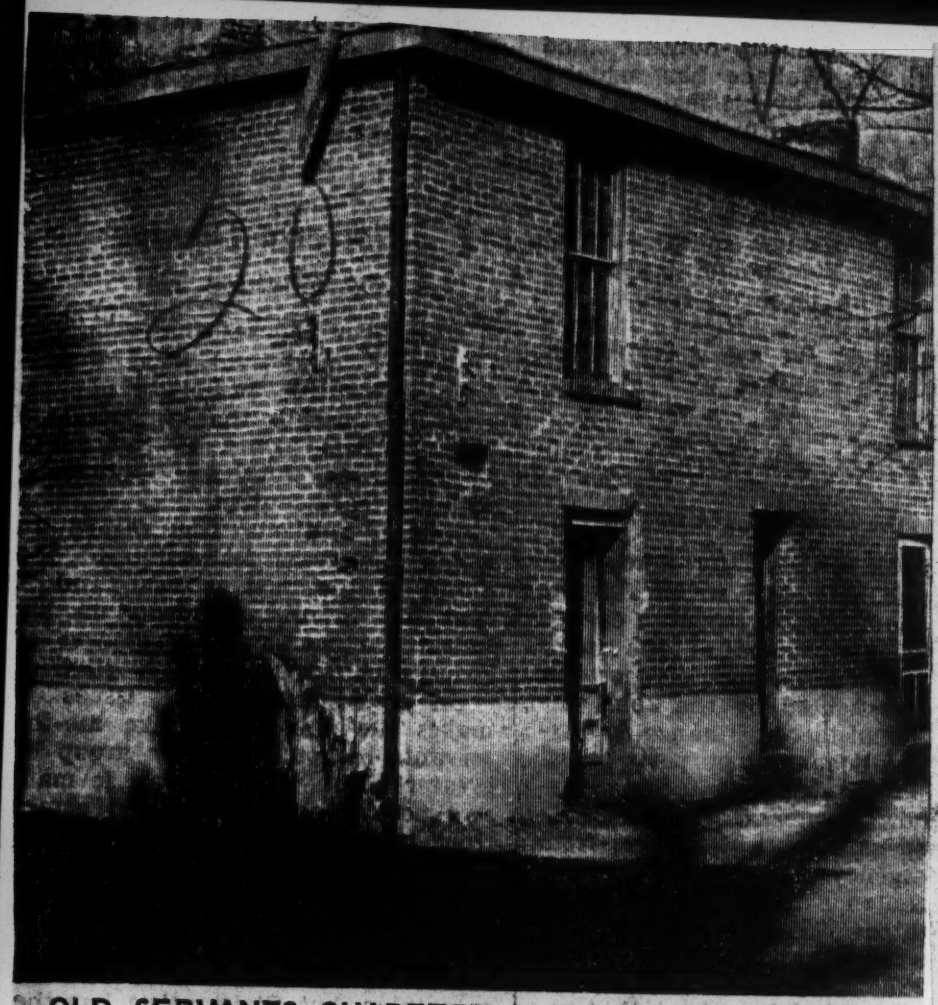
The Taylors sold the house in the 1850's to Amos Fluornoy Ponder, a planter from Georgia. The halls soon rang with the laughter of their seven children. Ponder was regarded as one of the wise men of his day and he foresaw the abolition of slavery. He died shortly before the Civil War but his wife lived on in the house until her death in 1892.

The old homestead was then bought by Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Bibb, the parents of five gay and charming daughters. One, Dixie Bibb, became the wife of Gen. Bibb Graves, twice governor of Alabama, and they also lived in this residence. Graves died in 1942 while campaigning for a third term as governor.

Many changes have been made in the old house during the years, including some remodeling to fit the needs of a nursing home for the aged. But much of its original beauty and spaciousness have been retained and there is a feel of history within its walls.



McDONOUGH STREET HOUSE STEEPED IN OLD SOUTH HISTORY
Much Of City's Social Life Centered In Parlor Of This Residence



OLD SERVANTS QUARTERS SOON TO BE RESTORED
Brick, Floor In Structure Still Surprisingly Sturdy

City Okays Monument In Honor Of DuSable

Chicago Defender

Thirty-five years of effort to present Chicago's first settler firmly and more substantially before the people of Chicago is at last about to be rewarded. In an acton by

Chicago City Council in its last meeting on Aug. 22, a resolution unanimously passed to establish a committee of five aldermen and a committee of ten citizens, appointed by Mayor Richard Daley, "to aid in assuring the achievement of a monument at a conspicuous place to Afro-American Jean Baptiste Point DuSable, Chicago's first resident.

Chicago, Ill

Previous to the meeting Mayor Daley had proclaimed August 18-24, before as "DuSable Week in Chicago," urging "that our people give recognition to the act that DuSable was the first Chicago resident of record."

The drive for proper recognition of DuSable begun over 35 years ago by the National DuSable Memorial Society, founded by the late Annie Oliver. This society first dramatically brought DuSable, the founder of this great city trades and pioneer, to the attention of Chicago and the world in the World's Fair of 1933, Chicago. 8[317-9[6763

The resolution on the monument, passed at the request of the African-American Heritage Association, 306 E. 43rd St., provides for the appointment on a citizens committee made up of representatives from each of the following organizations: the Chicago Historical Society, the DuSable Memorial Society, Inc., the African-American Heritage Association, the Ebony Museum of Negro History and Art, the Illinois State Historical Society, the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission of the State of Illinois, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Chicago Urban League.

The resolution was initiated in the City Council by Alderman Ralph Metcalf, with special support from Mayor Daley and Aldermen William Harvey, Robert Miller, Charles Chew, Claude Holman, Kenneth Campbell and Leon Despres. The resolution was unanimously passed.

In commenting on the resolution for the DuSable monument, Miss Eve Swan, secretary of the AAHA, declared, "The achievement of a monument to DuSable in the city of Chicago will be a great contribution to the unity of the various ethnic groups that make up our city One needs only to imagine the impact of such a monument upon the children of all colors when they can visit such a manument and realize that people of African descent also were great contributors to what is Chicago and America"

"This cannot" but help but have an impact upon "racialism" which has tended to divide people for many generations." Miss Swan further declared that the next goal of AAHA is "to help bring an effective support for action to improve Chicago's textbooks insofar as they reflect or do not reflect the role of the Afro-American in the history of the nation."

20 1963

NOV

Offspring Of Texas Cattle King, Slave Girl Successful

Atlanta Daily News

By LEON L. LEWIS

FORT WORTH, Texas — (ANP) — John Simpson Chisum, one of the great cattle kings of Texas shunned women and died a bachelor, according to his story but he has descendants living in this area.

He came to Texas in 1837, from Tennessee and settled at Fort Inglish, near Bonham, Texas. At the age of 29, he became disillusioned because a girl he loved married another man. He deserted farming and went nito politcis.

In 1853 he was elected Lamar, Texas, county clerk, became restless a year later and went into cattle raising.

He bought a fifteen year old slave girl, named Jensie in Paris, Texas. Their first child was born in 1855, and named Harriet Chisum. Another child was born to the cattle king and the slave girl in 1857, named Meady.

LIVE STOCK AUCTION p 3

Two grandsons of John Chisum and Jensie, today operate a popular live stock auction on highway 114, four miles orthwest of Grapevine. They are Emory Jones, 64, and his brother, Jinks ones, 67, who at one time owned more than 2,000 acres of land in Tarrant (Fort Worth), and Denton counties before Grapevine Lake covored 1,700 acres of their holdings.

The Jones brothers, both proud of their kinship to John Chisum and his slave girl, Jensie, have four children who are college graduates. Two of them have masters degrees, one a degree in veterinary medicine and the fourth a degree in library science.

Emory and Jinks Jones, who married sisters, talk freely of their strange background.

"I wish we had thought to get the memoirs of my mother before she died in 1949 at the age of 92," says Emory Jones. "She was the daughter of John Chisum and Jensie. It would have been a wonderful story."

FANTASTIC STORY

But Emory and Jinks Jones make a fantastic story, as did John Chisum 100 years ago.

Books have been written about the vision and daring of Chisum. He was called the cattle king of the Pecos. He shot down Apaches on a government protected reservation. He looked into the muzzle of a Colt revolver held by Billy the Kid and dared him to pull the trigger.

When Meady was born, John took her mother, Jensie to a doctor in Gainesville because he was greatly concerned about her condition before birth.

It was bout this time that Chisum went into partnership with S. K. Fowler, a New Yorker, who put up $6,000 as a starter to buy 1,000 head of cattle, at $6 per head.

The range northwest of Denton stretched southward into what is now a part of Fort Worth. But that was not enough land for Chisum. During the Civil War in 1862 he looked westward and settled on the Concho river, with only the Indian as his neighbor. He was the only rancher for many miles around. Sept 11-16-63

No records can be found that John Chisum ever took Jensie with him to the Concho.

Emory Jones believes Chism told Jensie he would come back for her. But he never did. He didn't have time to come back toFort Worth. He made contract with the Confederacy for upplying cattle at $40 a head.

He gambled on accepting Confederate money. But he used the money to buy more cattle. He bought 12 head for every one he sold and became one of the few cattlemen to make a profit out of the war. Atlanta Ga

The Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation automatically freed Jensie who drifted back to Bonham. She later married a man named Dawson, and reared Harriet and Meady.

20 1963

DEC. APRIL

Colonel Charles Young Was Courageous Soldier

20

By THOMAS L. DABNEY
Guide Staff Writer

One of the most distinguished soldiers in American history was Col. Charles Young. He was boen with the aptitudes and courage to make a good soldier. It was only through his indomitable determination and patience that he could remain in the hostile atmosphere at West Point until he graduated.

Journal and Guide

Charles Young was born March 12, 1864 in Mayslick, Ky. He was the son of a soldier. He received his first training by his grandmother and later in the public school at Ripley, Ohio where his family moved when he was only nine months old. He finished high school at the age of 16. Anxious to get more training, the young man used a friend's library and other sources to increase his education.

P-9

It was only after teaching school several years that Charles decided he wanted to be a soldier. He took the competitive examination in 1884 for entrance to West Point Military Academy and shortly thereafter was admitted. He was one of few Negroes to attend this training center for officers of the United States Army.

Pat. 4-13-63

Insulted

The young man went through an ordeal at West Point because white students resented his presence. He was ignored the first year. Some white students finally tried to embarrass him by referring to any detail of which he was a part as the "black" detail. They tried other methods of harassment in an effort to force him to quit. But Charles Young was determined to become an army officer, and on August 31, 1889, he was commissioned in the United States Army as second lieutenant.

Norfolk, Va.

Charles Young fought in the Philippines in the Spanish American War. He did frontier duty when the United States was fighting the Indians in the West. He participated in the expedition into Mexico to capture Pancho Villa, a notorious bandit who caused much trouble during the Wilson administration.

Young rose from second lieutenant to colonel, and many military critics agree that he should have been a general. Actually, he was among the top military men in experience when the United States entered World War I in 1917. At the time he and John J. Pershing were among the top men who were eligible to be considered leaders in that war for the United States.

COL. CHARLES YOUNG
Patriot and Martyr

Served In Haiti

Col. Young served as military attache to Haiti and Liberia. His military career was unusual, particularly since he was subected to the limited opportunities suffered by members of his race. It was the late Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University who used to contend it wouldn't be expected that a face prohibited from owning a gun in Mississippi or ther southern states would produce army generals.

It was after being passed over for active service in World War I that Col. Young was appointed again military attache to Liberia. It was his intention on this trip to Liberia to collect material on African culture. He did some work on this project, but after a trip 700 miles into the interior of Africa, he died Jan 2, 1922. His body was brought home and he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

True Patriot

The life of this man is the life of every Negro who dares to buck the infernal tide of race prejudice not only in America but everywhere in man's imperfect world. This is the story of the long struggle from West Point Military Academy where Charles Young experienced the bitter opposition of race hate to the University of Mississippi where James Meredith suffers from man's inhumanity to man.

I heard Col. Young once in Richmond, Va. when he spoke at a public meeting in True Reformer's Hall on Second street. He expressed interest in the military history of the United States, but had no bitterness for the unkind way he was treated at West Point. He was a true patriot, and died in the service of his country.

Things You Should Know

William HARRISON

20

BORN IN 1874, ON A FARM IN CLAY COUNTY, MISS., —HE STUDIED AT ROGER WILLIAMS UNIV., NASHVILLE, TENN., AND AT CHICAGO UNIV.—HE WAS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW IN 1902. / HE PRACTICED IN THE U.S. SUPREME COURT AND WAS SPECIAL JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, (OKLAHOMA), AND WAS PRESIDENT OF MORE THAN ONE IMPORTANT NEGRO CIVIC ORGANIZATION.

Black Dispatch
Pub.
Jul. 4-26-63
Okla. City, Okla.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Son Of Slave Dies At 101

Atlanta Daily World

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — A centenarian who bragged earlier this year that his longevity was due to his roisterious life died here last week at the age of 101.

In March of this year, William C. Curry boasted that he had, in his 101 years, been a notrious gambler, whiskeymaker, hoboe cobbler, photographer, barber carpenter, hat maker, plumber, bricklayer, seaman and plasterer.

He related that he practically made a living gambling until he was married in 1902. During his 40 years as a single man, Curry said he hopped freights and hitchhiked over the entire United States and has been to almost every foreign country via some type of sea-going vessel.

Sun. 12-15-63

The son of a slave woman also related working in a distillery operated by Al Capone, Chicago underworld boss in the days of prohibition.

Curry came to Gary in 1949 and built his home at the age of 87. Among his survivors are his third wife, Mrs. Bessie Curry.

He was born in Mississippi three years before the Civil War ended in 1865, and spent his boyhood days in that state and Alabama.

Curry was still a young man when he came north to Chicago which he called home until coming to Gary.

Okla. La. Ga.

Also surviving are two sons, Thomas Sidney and William C. Jr., both of Chicago; two brothers, John Hill of Arkansas and John Green of Cleveland, Ohio; and four sisters, Mrs. Lela Travis of Livingston, Ala., Mrs. Pinkie Kelly of Kewanee, Miss., Mrs. Alberta Lee and Mrs. Christine Bonnie, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thirteeen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren also survive.

Baltimore Afro-American

After leaving Georgia Mrs. Hawes came to Washington to live. She came to Miami eight years ago to live with her son Burl. Survivors include 13 grandchildren, 23 great - grandchildren and nine great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Hawes, according to a granddaughter, said in her case that being a slave was "just like working for a nice boss . . . that she was only legally considered a slave."

Mrs. Dank Hawes, born on plantation, dies at age of 117

MIAMI — Mrs. Dank Hawes, born on a Georgia plantation, died last last Wednesday at the age of 117 — six days after her only surviving son died at a local hospital at the age of 67.

Sat. 12-21-63

1863—100 Years Of Freedom—1963

This Week's Hero In History

Maria Baldwin Spent 41 Years At Agassiz School

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

There are scores of men and women who contributed much to the history and developement of America who are not known by this generation. One of these was Maria Louise Baldwin. Like all of the other leaders mentioned in this series she was not just a benefactor to her race, she was a blessing to all America.

Journal and Guide

Born in Cambridge, Mass. in 1856, Miss Baldwin was educated in its public schools. She graduated from Cambridge Teachers' Training School in 1881. After teaching one term in Maryland, she began her teaching career in the Agassiz Grammar School.

She became principal of the school in 1907, and when the school was enlarged in 1916 she was made master. She had the distinction of being the only woman to hold this position in Cambridge. At the time she was the only colored master in New England.

Sat. 2-23-63

Deep Interest

Miss Baldwin had a deep interest in learning. She took courses at Boston and Harvary universities and other institutions of higher learning. She had a keen mind and a wide interest in cultural pursuits.

She had a high reputation as a teacher, being both deeply interested in her subjects and the pupils who attended her school. During her 41 years of service at the Agassiz School she achieved a record as a teacher which was second to none in all New England. She was a close friend of many members of the Agassiz Family and also of many Harvard professors and families whose children she taught.

Norfolk, Va.

Miss Baldwin had a deep interest in the people of the community. She was devoted to the teaching profession where she made an outstanding record, but she was also interested in general civic improvement. She helped to organize the League of Women for Community Service, Inc. in 1918, serving as the first president from 1920, the time the organization was chartered, until her death in 1922.

MARIA LOUISE BALDWIN
Teacher And Lecturer

Gifted Speaker

During her career Miss Baldwin became one of the most prominent women lecturers in the country. She was a gifted platform speaker, and was a cosmopolitan in citizenship ideas and in grasp of the responsibilities every American has toward his fellowmen.

The Cambridge Chronical of Saturday, March 6, 1897 has this to say about Miss Baldwin's Washington Birthday Memorial Address:

"Miss Maria L. Baldwin, principal of the Agassiz School of this city delivered the Annual Washington's Birthday Memorial Address before the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Institute. This was the first time in the history of the institution that this address was given by a woman. That it should be by a colored woman is all the more remarkable. Her subject was 'The Life and Service of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe.'"

Concerning the same lecture the Brooklyn Eagle said:

"She is of the type quite as extraordinary in one way as Booker T. Washington in another. Her English is pure and felicitious, her manner reposeful and her thoughts and sympathies strong and deep. In the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" this woman orator of the Afro-American race had a theme calculated to call forth her best efforts. When she had finished the applause was so great that twice she had to rise and acknowledge the enthusiasm."

Broke The Ice

The Brooklyn Eagle pointed out that during the 50 years before Miss Baldwin spoke addresses had been given at the institute on Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Henry, Irving, Clap, Webster, Lincoln and Grant. But all the speakers on these occasions were white. And not one of them was a woman. By her appearance at the institute in 1897 Miss Baldwin broke the ice for her race and her sex.

The end came to Miss Baldwin while she was still serving her race and the community. It was on Jan. 9, 1911. She was delivering an address before members of the Council of the Robert Gould Shaw House Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel. She collapsed on the rostrum and was pronounced dead on arrival at Boston City Hospital.

Miss Baldwin's death was the occasion for mourning by thepeople of all races and faiths in Massachusetts and throughout the North. They remembered her not just as an unusual Negro but as a great American.

Georgia Memorial Is to Be Reworked

ATLANTA, March 2 (AP)—The Stone Mountain Memorial Association announced today that a Massachusetts sculptor, Walker Kirtland Hancock, has been selected to rework the Confederate memorial on the mountain.

Hancock submitted his design last year in competition with eight other artists.

The sculptor, from Gloucester, Mass., has been in Rome, Italy, this year as sculptor-in-residence at the American Academy.

Urges No Change

Hancock's answer to the controversial question about what to do with the existing unfinished carving on the face of the mountain was basically to leave it as it is.

The carving, cleaned up a bit, would then become the background for a new focal sculpture placed directly in front of it—a 65-foot figure of a man holding aloft a broken sword.

The sculptor said, would "dramatically symbolize the indomitable spirit of the Confederacy."

Two noted American sculptors had a hand in the unfinished carvings on the side of the monolithic granite structure 16 miles east of Atlanta. Their efforts failed because funds ran out.

Sheer Rock Face

The carvings are on the north side of the mountain on an almost sheer rock face 400 feet high and 2,000 feet long.

Gutzon Borglum was employed in 1916 to carve figures of Confederate leaders.

Huge equestrian figures of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis were roughed out by Borglum. Then the association handling the work voted to dismiss the sculptor for what it said was failure to live up to his contract.

Later Borglum did the carving of the four presidents in the Shrine of Democracy on Mount Rushmore in South Dakota.

Augustus Lukeman, a Virginian, was hired in 1925 to complete the Stone Mountain carving. He ordered destruction of Borglum's work and the figure of Lee was blasted off.

Money for the Lukeman carving gave out after he completed his figure of Lee, outlined Lee's horse and blocked out the figures of Davis and Jackson.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy sponsored the initial efforts to create the memorial. The state took over the project in 1960 and decided to enlarge it and include a state park.

—Herald Staff Photo by JOHN WALTHER

Dank Hawes Is Laid to Rest

...117 years of remembrances

Ex-Slave Lives And Dies Simply

Mrs. Dank Hawes lived simply and her funeral was a simple one.

"Just the way she would have wanted it," said her grandson, Thomas Hawes.

The funeral was Friday in a shady little cemetery in Coconut Grove and the friends and relatives who gathered there seemed to bring Mrs. Hawes back to life as they told how they remembered her.

Mrs. Hawes was born a Negro slave. She was 117 years old when she died Tuesday.

The cemetery is just across the street from the trim green home where she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Earnestine Barnett, and her grave was beside that of her last remaining son, Burl.

Flowers on his grave were still fresh. He died only five days before her.

"She liked to keep things simple," Thomas Hawes said.

"Right to the last, she did everything," said Ella Mae Daniels, one of her 13 grandchildren. Mrs. Hawes also left 23 great-grandchildren and nine great, great-grandchildren. "She quilted, she sewed and she was just wonderful."

Did she ever complain? "Sometimes she'd say, 'this old leg doesn't want to go today, but it's going anyhow!'"

Eight grandchildren from Washington talked quietly about the woman who was 15 when Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

John Zellars, a government employe, told how his grandmother helped raise him.

"There was plenty of hickory tea," he smiled. "I remember those switchings mighty well."

Maxine Zellars, a nurse, recalled how Mrs. Hawes taught them to sing.

"She sure could sing and she sure did love to sing — 'Rock of Ages,' 'Will There Be Any Stars?' . . . 'Amazing Grace' . . . all the good old songs."

Mrs. Hawes never had formal school but she could write her name and she could count money, her grandchildren said.

Friday her grandchildren counted . . . her contributions and their blessings.

20 1963 DEC.

Murder on Good Friday

The Florida Times-Union

Ended Life of Lincoln

Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series on assassination plots against U.S. presidents.

By CHRISTOPHER ARNOLD

NEW YORK (NANA) — "Sir, this is to inform you that there is a club of 100 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you."

P.36

Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States, received 80 threatening letters of this kind. He kept them in a file labeled "Assassination."

Despite these threats and numerous attempts on his life, he refused to be concerned about his own safety and constantly declined offers of extra protection. Lincoln always asserted that he would have no chance—"if an assassin is ready to give his life for mine."

He was the first of three American presidents to be assassinated within less than 37 years. And the date of his murder—Good Friday, April 14, 1865—is generally recognized as the most dramatic day in the history of the republic.

Chilly Day

The day dawned misty and chilly in Washington City.

At the White House, President Lincoln rose at 7 a.m. Mrs. Lincoln then told him that she wished to visit Ford's Theatre that night — and he agreed. The president had been strongly advised not to risk such public appearances, and he had no wish to see the play. But he had long since learned the futility of opposing his wife's wishes.

On the other side of town, a dark and handsome young man got out of bed, washed, rubbed scented ointment on his hair and moustache and left his hotel to visit the nearby barbershop.

Famous Mime

As he walked down the street, strangers pointed him out and smiled admiringly. John Wilkes Booth was not only dashing and popular. He was a nationally famous actor — the son of the late Junius Brutus Booth, who had won fame on the London and American stage, and the brother of Edwin Thomas Booth, perhaps America's greatest Shakespearean actor.

John Wilkes Booth enjoyed good health, good looks and good fortune (he had earned as much as $20,000 a year on the stage). He was athletic, a fine horseman and swordsman, and greatly admired — especially by the ladies.

Only one shadow darkened his pleasurable life — a strange and violent hatred of the president of the United States, a hatred that must inevitably be translated into action by a man of such colossal vanity and natural cunning.

Although a Northerner, Booth was a Southerner by choice. Yet he would not fight for his beliefs because, as he claimed, he had promised his mother to keep out of the war.

But cold-blooded murder was a different matter.

John Wilkes was his mother's ninth and favorite child (she always called him "Pet"), a spoiled and spiteful boy. He despised his father as a weak sentimentalist and he had killed dogs and cats to defy his father who believed that all animals were reincarnated humans.

Hatred Finds Goal

All the dynamic malevolence of young Booth was now directed against President Lincoln who, he believed, was bent on destroying all the noble and courtly traditions of the South.

For years he had loathed Lincoln and his first plan was to kidnap the President and exchange him for enough prisoners to win the war for the South. Two serious attempts were planned; both failed miserably.

His team of conspirators — all simple-minded men attracted by Booth's immense personal charm and money — soon lost any enthusiasm they may have had for his schemes. Booth only became more determined and, with the war over, he resolved to kill the president.

Booth recognized the perfect opportunity for murder shortly after 11 o'clock that Good Friday morning. Fresh from the barbershop, he then called at Ford's Theatre to collect his mail and was one of the first to learn of Lincoln's unexpected visit.

The actor casually strolled up to the State Box to watch a rehearsal of the play, "Our American Cousin." Here it seems certain that he made his final plans — in the box where, 11 hours later, he was to commit a senseless crime that would shake the world.

Three Conspirators

Booth's plan would directly involve three of his fellow-conspirators: George Atzerodt, a hard-drinking German carriage maker; Lewis Paine, 20, an escaped Confederate prisoner; and David Herold, a youngster of 23, formerly a drug store clerk, now unemployed.

These four—a brilliant actor, a drunkard, a thick-skulled killer, and a simple clerk—would strike at 10:15 that evening. Simultaneously, Booth would kill Lincoln; Atzerodt would kill Vice President Andrew Johnson; and Paine, guided by Herold, would kill Secretary of State William Seward.

If possible, Booth hoped also to eliminate the North's conquering hero, Gen. Ulysses Grant, who, it was said, would accompany Lincoln to the theatre.

Vain, supremely self-confident, Booth loved to command the stage alone and believed this one act of vengeance for the South would make him the hero of all Confederates and give him an everlasting place in history.

He had no faith in his fellow conspirators. Atzerodt was a weasel, dirty-looking and cowardly. Herold was virtually a juvenile. Paine was so dense that he could rarely turn a corner in Washington without getting lost.

Ideal Killer

Paine, however, was an ideal killer—a giant of a man, strong, silent and so stupid that he was completely without fear. He was like a faithful dog, always calling his leader "Cap," and Booth knew he would kill—provided he could find his victim.

Jacksonville

Two actors facilitated Booth's own mission: he knew every inch of Ford's Theatre and as a celebrated actor he could come and go as he pleased. He made his preparations well.

During the afternoon of Good Friday, John Wilkes Booth arranged for his horses to be made ready for escape, changed into a riding suit, and then wrote a letter explaining his act of murder to the editor of the National Intelligencer. Diabolically, he signed it Booth-Paine-Atzerodt-Herold.

At 6 o'clock, Booth returned to the theatre and invited the stagehands out for a drink in the next door saloon. After a short time, he left them with a full bottle of whiskey and slipped back to the empty theatre, alone.

The actor bored a small peephole in the door leading to the president's box; then he cut away about two inches of plaster from the wall of the corridor leading to the box. In this niche he could place a piece of pine board which, braced against the panel of the door to the corridor, would prevent anyone intruding.

Booth hid the board in a dark corner, carefully collected all fragments of the plaster and wood shavings, and studied the distance between the box and the stage. The trap was set.

Now he returned to his hotel for dinner and then went to his room. There, he loaded a brass, single-shot derringer, slid a sheathed knife into the waistband of his trousers, and packed away a false beard, a dark moustache, a wig and make-up pencil.

Slovenly Guard

Over at the White House, presidential bodyguard William Crook was getting impatient. It was 7 o'clock and he should have been relieved three hours ago.

Four members of the Washington metropolitan police were appointed to guard the president, two being on duty from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., two sharing the evening and night hours. John F. Parker was due to take the 4 p.m. to midnight shift.

All the circumstances were weighed against Lincoln that fateful day. But undoubtedly his greatest single misfortune was having John Parker as his bodyguard for the evening. Of the four bodyguards, only Parker had a questionable record. And a more incompetent, unreliable and unworthy officer it would have been hard to find.

A conscientious bodyguard might well have observed Booth's handiwork at the theatre. Not John Parker. He was a slack and worthless character who had previously been on charges of sleeping on his beat, using bad language, insulting a woman, abusing a superior officer, and being drunk and disorderly in a brothel.

Orders for guards were that they should remain within a few feet of the President at all times. That evening Parker came on duty three hours late, found nothing suspicious at the theatre, and then sat in his chair outside the president's box. Shortly before 9 o'clock he was so bored with his duty that he deserted his post and left the theatre to drink in the nearby saloon.

Final Ride

Then, with his fate cruelly sealed, Abraham Lincoln made his final carriage ride from the White House, where he had lived four years and 41 days. He was accompanied to the theatre by his wife and Maj. Henry Rathbone, a young military aide, and his fiancee, Clara Harris. Gen. Grant had withdrawn from the party.

Fortified with whiskey, Booth set out for the theatre at 10 o'clock.

Wed. 12-18-63

Seconds later, Booth entered Ford's Theatre. The play was a second-rate corn-packed comedy and he knew almost every line—including the moment when only one character would be on stage and the laughter would be loudest.

Shortly before this point, he crossed under the stage, went up to the president's box, barred the corridor, and looked through the peephole. He knew that the lock to the door had been broken one month earlier and he now waited for his cue from the stage.

As the laugh-line was begun, Booth opened the door inwards, crept unnoticed to within point-blank range of the president, leveled his miniature pistol behind Lincoln's head—and fired.

No Move

The president did not move and few people in the 1,675-strong audience realized that a shot had been fired. The assassin stood for a moment in the haze of blue smoke and said: "Sic Semper Tyrannis" (Thus always to tyrants)—the motto of the State of Virginia.

Maj. Rathbone jumped to his feet and tried to seize the intruder. Booth dropped the derringer, whipped out his knife, and slashed the major's left arm to the bone. Then he mounted the ledge of the box, pushed away the major, shouted "Revenge for the South," and climbed over the side of the box. The stage was about 11 feet below.

Booth, once described as a "gymnastic actor," had made greater leaps in Macbeth. But now the spur of his right foot caught in the flag draped from the box and he crashed heavily on his left leg which snapped just above the instep.

Mrs. Lincoln gave a hysterical scream; an Army major in the front row of the orchestra shouted: "Stop that man." But Booth ran across the stage, stumbled, and then reached the back door where a boy stood waiting with his horse.

The actor kicked the lad in the chest, swung into the saddle, and then spurred his mare away, galloping through the gaslit streets and out of Washington City.

Plot Unfurls

At the same time, Booth's followers were at their sinister work. Guided by Herold, giant Lewis Paine reached the home of Secretary of State William Seward, a white-haired gentleman who was in constant pain following a carriage accident nine days earlier. The secretary had a broken right arm and wore a double iron brace around his neck and jaw.

Paine forced his way into the Secretary's house, smashed down a bedroom door, attacking three people in semidarkness. Seward wisely rolled off his bed.

The secretary was horribly slashed around the face by Paine's knife and only the iron brace saved his life. Finally Paine ran from the house screaming "I'm mad, I'm mad" and leaving behind a miniature battlefield with five people seriously injured.

Secretary Seward eventually recovered, and George Atzerodt, frightened merely at the thought of trying to kill the vice president, spent the fateful hour trying to get drunk.

Only John Wilkes Booth, the brilliant actor, played his villainous role efficiently that day. The President never regained consciousness and lived only through the night.

20 1963 DEC.

Self-Styled King Failed In Try to Shoot Jackson

The Florida Times-Union

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series on assassination plots against U.S. presidents.

By CHRISTOPHER ARNOLD

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NANA). Richard Lawrence had a strange delusion. He was convinced that he was Richard III, King of England and the United States. The American government was withholding millions of dollars which rightfully belonged to him and was preventing him from leaving the country to claim his rich estates in England.

It was useless to argue with Lawrence when this obsession gripped him; useless to explain that he was a humble Washington house painter, who had been born in England and emigrated with his parents when he was 12 years old.

For more than 30 years he had behaved normally enough. Then his friends watched a frightening transformation. He lost interest in his work; began laughing or raving hysterically; often talked to himself.

p. 11

King Dick

Sometimes he was already king; at other times he was heir to the throne. But always he claimed the crown of Great Britain and the United States and fortunes in both countries.

Schoolboys in his neighborhood called him King Dick.

In 1832, Richard Lawrence set out for England to claim his "inheritance." After a month, he was back in Washington, having traveled no further than New York. He explained that a steamship company had prevented his sailing because they wished to seize his fortune for themselves.

In 1833, he left again for England — and turned back at Philadelphia. This time the American government was conspiring against him.

Attended Congress

The self-styled monarch now regularly attended sessions of Congress to follow, he said, the progress of his million - dollar claims. He pestered officials at the Capitol for money, became increasingly violent towards his friends.

He threatened to shoot his sister's colored maid because he thought she was laughing at him. Then, during a quarrel, he attacked his sister and was jailed for a short time.

Lawrence now hated the world more than ever. Above all, he loathed the President of the United States who, he believed, was somehow responsible for all his troubles and for the fact that his own father had died a poor man.

Two Pistols

So, on the bleak, damp Friday morning of Jan. 30, 1835, "King" Richard put two single - shot brass pistols in pockets beneath his overcoat and set out for the Capitol. He would kill the President.

President Andrew Jackson had lived a full and dramatic life, crowded with violence since the age of 13 when he became a fighting soldier against the British. At 14, he had refused to black a British officer's boots and had received a saber blow which left him marked for life. He had ridden against the Indians, defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans, fought several private duels, twice being wounded and once killing a man.

Though still tough and quick-tempered, Jackson was now an old man, 68 years old, his face wrinkled with pain and age, his thick gray hair turning snow-white.

Went to Funeral

On the day Lawrence set out to kill him, the President attended a state funeral for Rep. Warren R. Davis, and after the service he walked in a long procession at the Capitol, leaning on the arm of Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury. Ahead of him were members of Congress, Cabinet officials and Army and Navy officers.

Lawrence had been waiting at the Capitol for several hours when the procession moved past him. Suddenly he stepped out from behind a huge Corinthian column, drew both pistols, aimed carefully at the President's heart with his right-hand gun—and fired.

Failures

The explosion of the percussion cap echoed through the colonnade; members of the procession scattered in all directions. But the fearless President stood his ground, glared at his attacker only four yards away, and raised his famous walking cane to strike him.

Horrified, Lawrence realized that the cap had failed to ignite the powder of his gun. He threw away the pistol, transferred his other gun to his right hand, aimed and fired again—at point-blank range.

Again the cap exploded; again, miraculously, the pistol failed to fire. Lawrence had missed his chance. Now Congressmen and officers rushed the would-be assassin, knocked him to the ground, and piled on top.

President Restrained

"Let me get at him," shouted the President as friends restrained him from thrashing his assailant with his cane. "I know where he comes from."

The President felt sure that Lawrence was an agent of one of his bitter political rivals, but later investigation showed that there was no conspiracy, that this was strictly the act of a lone psychopath.

Why did Lawrence's gun fail? He was an excellent shot. The pistols were loaded properly and there was no mechanical fault. At 10 yards they could fire a lead ball through an inch-thick wooden plank.

The guns had never failed him before and they never failed when tested after the attack. In one newspaper report, the odds against both pistols failing in this way were somehow estimated at 125,000 to 1.

Most probable explanation is that the gunpowder was slightly affected by the damp weather. Whatever the cuase, President Jackson had never had a luckier escape.

Jacksonville Fla.

This was the first-ever attempt on the life of an American President, and many more years passed before the dangers of the highest office were fully realized. Three presidents were to be assassinated before the occupant of the White House was given the full protection of the Secret Service.

Most Dangerous Office

By the first year of this century, the American presidency was recognized as the most dangerous public office in the world. Attempts on the life of heads of state were frequently made in many countries, but in no other position was the percentage of successful attacks so high. In 1901, when President McKinley was killed, the situation was so alarming that many states made it a capital offense to shoot at or even threaten the president.

In most every case, the assassin or would-be assassin was a normally law-abiding citizen who had been seized by strange emotions, who genuinely believed that he was fulfilling a useful purpose, and who never repented his crime. Though they were mostly insane, some of the men who attacked the chief executive were tried and punished unfairly in the court's eagerness to satisfy the people's demand for vengeance.

Fair Trial

Richard Lawrence was more fortunate. His trial, opened on April 11, 1835, was remarkably free of prejudice and violent emotion.

This was chiefly due to the sympathetic approach of the prosecutor, Francis Scott Key, district attorney, poet, churchman, and author of the national anthem "The Star Spangled Banner." Determined to see justice done, he ignored any temptation to launch a bitter prosecution and so win the favor of the politicians.

Charged with assault and intent to kill, Lawrence pleaded insanity. The law on crime and insanity was most uncertain at this time, but Key was expected to pursue the generally accepted line—that a man was responsible for a crime if he was only rational for brief periods and had committed the crime in one of these periods.

Cites Precedent

Instead, Key suggested that they should accept as precedent for this case the trial of James Hadfield who had fired at King George III, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in 1800.

Hadfield had believed that the end of the world was near at hand, that he must sacrifice himself for the salvation of mankind. His defense argued that delusion was insanity, however rational the man might be in other things, and Hadfield was found insane.

Tues. 12-17-63

Lawrence's defense welcomed this approach, for it was simple enough to prove that he suffered from delusions. Doctors agreed that he was mentally deranged and there was evidence of insanity in this family.

Throughout the trial, the defendant dismissed all evidence with regal gestures. He still asserted that he was sovereign of Great Britain and the United States and exclaimed: "It is for me, gentlemen, to pass judgment on you. . . ."

The jury was out for five minutes. Lawrence, found not guilty and insane at the time of the act, spent the rest of his life in mental hospitals where he died in 1861 — four years before the first assassination of an American president shook the whole civilized world.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

Pittsburgh Courier

Joseph A. Craigen

Sept 5-22-65

ONE OF AMERICA'S ABLEST AND MOST HIGHLY RESPECTED LABOR ADJUDICATORS. JUDGE OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COURT OF DETROIT, MICH. SINCE 1937. GRADUATE, DETROIT COLLEGE OF LAW WITH LL.B., HE HAS RENDERED VALUABLE PREVIOUS SERVICES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AS DEPUTY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK AND DEPUTY PROBATE REGISTRAR. DURING WORLD WAR I SERVED AS INTERPRETER IN U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SERGT.-MAJOR CHRISTIAN FLEETWOOD

ONE OF THE GREAT HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR. FOUGHT AT THE BATTLE OF CHAPIN'S FARM (1864) IN ONE OF THE GREATEST DISPLAYS OF VALOR ON RECORD. FLEETWOOD AND TWELVE OTHER NEGROES WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, AMERICA'S HIGHEST DECORATION, IN THAT BATTLE. LINCOLN PRAISED THEM HIGHLY. HE SAID, "*THE USE OF COLORED TROOPS CONSTITUTE THE HEAVIEST BLOW YET DEALT THE REBELLION.*"

HAITI

WAS THE PIONEER OF EMANCIPATION IN THE NEW WORLD. THE SLAVES THERE FREED THEMSELVES IN 1791 BY REVOLTING UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BIASSOU AND JEAN FRANCOIS. THIS IS 74 YEARS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES. HAITI'S EXAMPLE MADE SLAVEHOLDING MORE DIFFICULT AND ODIOUS THAN EVER.

Pittsburgh Courier

LIVED 111 YEARS—Mrs. Alice Brown of New York City was honored by a local church, May 9, on her 111th birthday. She says Government records can document that she was born to slave parents on a plantation in Lexington, Va., in 1853.

Sept 5-22-65

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Funeral Brass Marching Out In New Orleans

By SID MOODY

NEW ORLEANS, April 11. —(AP)—An old, old way of death — the funeral brass band — is slowly trudging to its own grave way down yonder in New Orleans.

The spirit is willing but the ancient musicians are getting weak. You can always trade in a Cadillac hearse for a new one. But no new musicians are coming up to replace their elders.

So when the last musician blows the last dirge, a colorful anthem in American music will fade forever from the air.

IT'S AN ANTHEM that seems to have little relations to the nervous complexity of today's progressive jazz. But it is parent — perhaps grandparent — to the child. The honest, straightforward rhythms and harmonies of the bands that have long played for funerals in the New Orleans area are a major part of the river of jazz that flowed north from this city.

No chapter in American folk music is more colorful: The black-clad band marching at funeral gait and playing dirges to the graveyard. Then, the deceased happily with his maker, the band returns exultantly with booming bass drum and oompahing tuba as a long line of passersby and neighborhood children fall in behind shuffling, snapping fingers, swinging in rhythm beneath brightly colored parasols.

You have to look hard to find a band playing for a funeral nowadays. But the Eureka Brass Band was out for one recently on a warm spring day over the Mississippi in Algiers. The deceased, a shipyard worker, had died at 68 of a heart attack. He was a member of the Young Men's Benevolent and Protective Association of Algiers, which has a working agreement with the Eureka band. As his 50 cents monthly dues were paid up, he was entitled to a band at the club's expense if his family so desired. They did.

* * *

SHORTLY AFTER NOON the band began assembling. Out of the car trunks came the old bass drum lettered "Eureka Brass Band of N. O. La.," a sousaphone dented and taped in several places. Oscar Henry, who has been a farmer, plasterer, but always a musician during his 75 years, pieced together the same nicked, intricately engraved trombone he's been playing since 1927.

The musicians — the youngest was 56, the oldest 78 — blew a few warmup notes and then lolled in the yard in front of the association's hall, looking for four leaf clovers, talking, laughing, smoking cigars down to the last half inch, sipping soda pop.

The minimum of 10 musicians was present. They formed a circle, warmed up with a rollicking "Oh, Lady Be Good" and then set off, out of step but in tune, for the funeral parlor.

The old musicians came down the dusty road playing more in tradition now, the old spiritual "Just A Closer Walk With Thee." Peter Bocage, 75, a living antique of New Orleans jazz, blasted the notes on his trumpet. He'd been taught by the grandfather of Willie Humphrey, 56, the band's clarinetist and youngest member present that day.

Down the road they came, out of the past, striding by the old frame houses, the weathered corner groceries and taverns with their shiny tin beer signs.

NEW ORLEANS has a tradition of marching bands going back over a century. Emanuel Paul, 60, the Eureka's sax player, thinks the idea of bands at funerals was stated by undertakers who thought if a band was marching in front of the cortege the horses hauling the hearse couldn't trot and thus wouldn't wear out as fast. Anyway it's an old custom.

Some of the social clubs of the area have regular funeral insurance policies. If you've been a paid up member for a year, you get a hearse free; two years it may be a hearse plus embalming; three years the aforementioned and a limousine for mourners. Eventually you rate a band. Sometimes they have to pass the hat to afford a band, delaying the funeral until the money is raised.

The Eureka band reached the Greater Morning Star Baptist Church and played "In The Sweet Bye and Bye" as the mourners filed in. Five ministers were to conduct the services. "We may be a while," said Bocage, easing himself down in a sunny spot on the side steps of the church.

"Why do I keep playing?" said Bocage, a light skinned little man who looks and smiles like one of Walt Disney's dwarfs. "Well, my wife died several years ago and I get lonesome at home. Besides marching is good exercise. I always sleep well after a funeral."

* * *

THE SERVICES over, the band reformed, hurrying from street corners where they'd been lounging with friends. Bocage pulled out the only music the band uses, age-yellowed squares of cardboard bearing only numbers, no names, to keep rivals from purloining the Eureka's special dirges.

"No. 21," called Bocage. "Boom-boom-boom," the bass drum rang and the cortege moved off at funeral step. First the grand marshal, in black with a sash of the Young Men's Association across his chest. Then the band, followed by the honor guard, hearse and limousines.

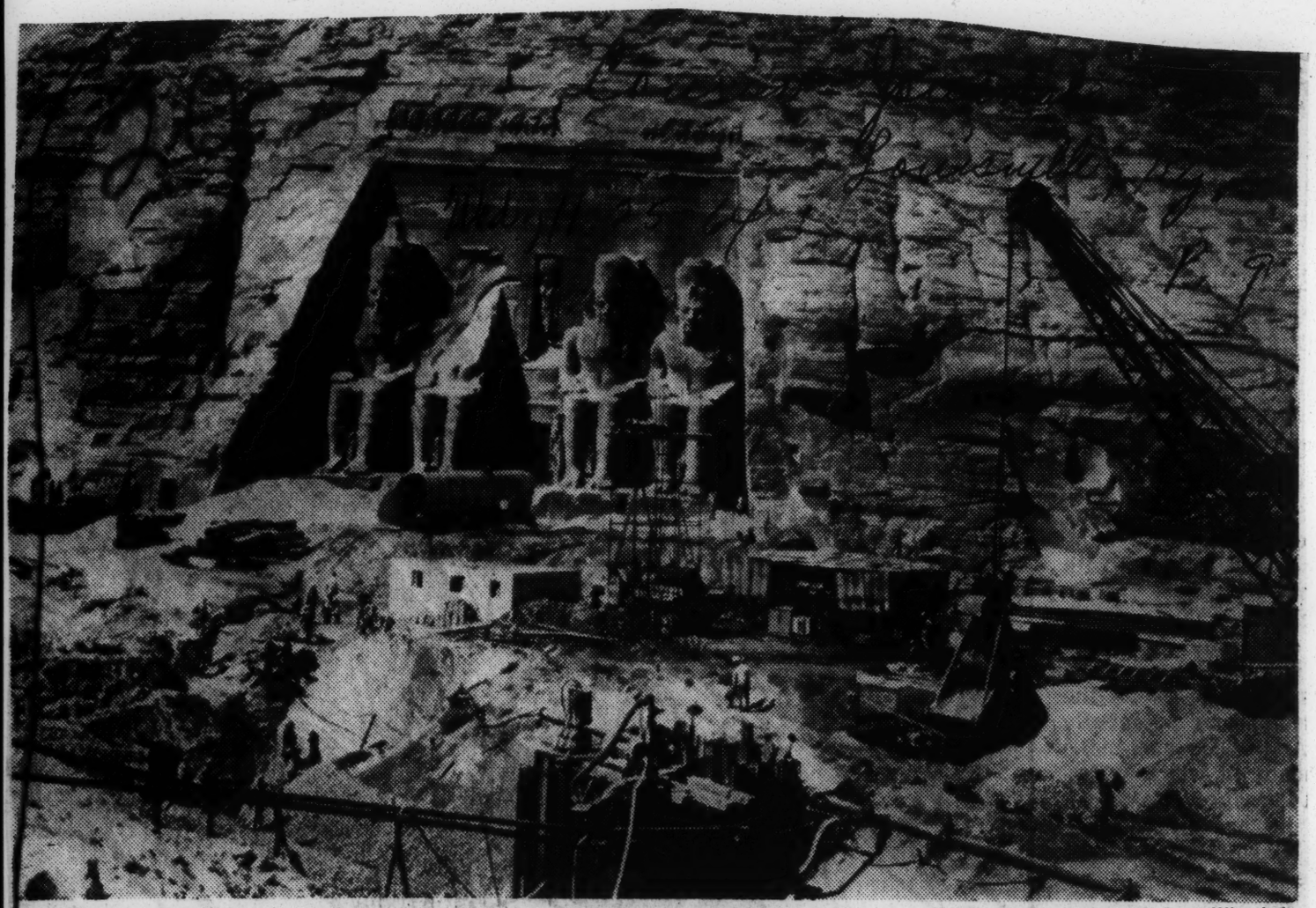
The old musicians swayed from side to side as they walked. A shiny aluminum bus snorted past, forcing the band to the side of the road, but they played on. At the graveside they struck up "Just A Closer Walk With Thee" but much slower this time. Then it was time to go. They wheeled and strode out the iron cemetery gate breaking into a rousing "When The Saints Go Marching In."

By the time the band arrived back at the hall, they'd probably marched three miles. But they had enough left for a brassy "Sheik Of Araby."

DYING SOUNDS—A century-old tradition marches toward the graveyard, too, as the Eureka funeral brass band of New Orleans leads a cortege in Algiers, across the Mississippi. The musicians, 56 to 78 years old, are among the last of a line whose music, solemn on the way to the cemetery, swinging on the way home, was part of New Orleans' contribution to jazz.

20 19o'.

NOV



Associated Press Wirephoto

Ancient Egyptian Temples To Be Moved

SEVEN-YEAR JOB BEGINS . . . Engineers have begun the seven-year task of cutting to pieces and moving the 32-century-old Egyptian temples at Abu Simbel on the Nile River. The project will save the temples from rising waters of the lake to be formed behind the new Aswan High Dam. After being sliced into 30-ton blocks, the structures will be hoisted atop a rock cliff above the lake.

FROM JACKSON

First Negro Congressman Was Long-Praying Minister

Clarion Ledger Jackson, Miss.
Thurs, 11-19-64
p. 2

By REX B. MAGEE

WASHINGTON — The first Negro seated in the U. S. Congress was the Rev. Hiram R. Revels (R-Miss.), a long praying Methodist minister.

He literally prayed himself out of his state senate seat in Jackson, Miss., to a U. S. Senate seat in Washington, D. C.

Yet the election of Revels and his seating as the first of his race in the U. S. Congress were chancy affairs in more ways than one.

Revels, a North Carolinian by birth, was graduated from Knox College, Ill. He entered the ministry. During the Civil War he raised two colored regiments in Baltimore for the Union Army. Revels accompanied one as a chaplain in the siege of Vicksburg. After the war, he settled in Natchez to preach the gospel to colored congregations.

Political Reconstruction came to Mississippi. Republicans of Adams county convened to elect civil officers including members of the Mississippi legislature. Two Negro Baptist preachers deadlocked the convention — 14 to 14 — for state senator. One man, another Negro Baptist preacher who could break the tie, voted for a third man. Perhaps he just distrusted his brethern of the cloth and race, or perhaps he suffered from professional jealousy so evident in any race or calling. Since the intra - church fight of the pastors of color prevented a majority vote, the convention recessed for the night to meet the next day at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The convention committee worked in the dark to break the deadlock. A white lawyer suggested that it be broken by a dark horse, the Rev. Hiram R. Revels, a Methodist minister more interested in congregations than convention delegates in politics. The committee persuaded the holdout delegate that this was the thing to do. He promised to support Methodist Revels. The committee then approached Revels and asked him to be the compromise candidate.

"Let me talk it over with my wife," said Revels, "and then I'll pray over it tonight."

By daybreak Revels' wife and God had said "yes." At the appointed hour of 7 a.m. one of the leading candidates withdrew from the state senate race. Supporters of his rivals shouted with glee, flushed with the sight of victory. But they reckoned not with the non-political Revels, Methodist pastor who got 15 to 14 votes for the senate. The lone and winning vote was that of the adamant Baptist minister.

PRAYED ROUNDLY

When the state legislature met in Jackson, logically the Rev. Hiram R. Revels was called upon to give the invocation at the opening session of the "Black and Tan" assembly. He prayed roundly, with a voice alternately loud and low, honied but thunderous at times. The fervent prayer entranced the new lawmakers.

And when the legislature elected U. S. Senators, it naturally chose the man who prayed so convincingly on the opening day. Members voted him a Senator to fill the vacancy of Albert Gailatin Brown, Democrat, who had resigned in early 1861 to go with his seceded state. Many historians cite that Revels succeeded Jefferson Davis, contrary to the Congressional records and the Senate Manual of every Congress. The latter records that Union General Adelbert Ames succeeded Jefferson Davis, who had resigned before he became President of the Confederacy. A Maine West Pointer was the successor of a Mississippi West Pointer to the vacated seat in the U. S. Senate.

Revels arrived in Washington on Jan. 30, 1870, just 24 days before Mississippi was readmitted as a state. The alert Senate Secretary gave him a bangup banquet attended by President Grant and his cabinet, a worthy sendoff for the first man of color soon to be seated as a Senator in the U. S. Congress. This was part of the buildup for the "Radical" Republicans who were casting envious eyes on the South as a politically conquered province.

But a hostile press reviled Revels. Fabricated stories appeared — he has been crowned with a whisky bottle when a pastor in "Bleeding Kansas," he had absconded with church funds, he was immoral.

An exasperated editor of the Mobile (Ala.) Register wrote: "If morality were a test, the Senate would be swept of all its members." At the time both Alabama Senators were Northern soldiers come South, one of whom was Brevet Brig. Gen. George Eliphaz Spencer of New York. Of the eighteen Senators from former Confederate states, eleven were Northern born and seven Southern born. Senators from Georgia and Mississippi had not yet been seated, not a good omen for Revels.

The fight against the seating of the first Negro Senator broke on the Senate floor. Northern Democrats challenged his eligibility. He had not lived nine years in the state. His credentials bore the signature of a Carpetbagger Governor who himself was Senator - elect and colleague, Union General Adelbert Ames.

Radicals in their thirst for party power in the South bypassed the Judiciary Committee to seat Revels. But, as Revels' luck held, they did not seat Ames until later giving Revels seniority from Mississippi.

CONTINUED BUILDUP

In the case of Revels the "Radical" Republicans continued their buildup. Reads the New York Times of Feb. 25, 1870:

"Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi was sworn in and admitted to his seat this afternoon at 4:40. There was not an inch of sitting or standing room in the galleries . . . Motion to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee was negatived by a party vote. The question was then put on the admission, which was passed by the same strict party lines. Only one thing remained, which was the first colored Senator elect should advance to the Speaker's desk and be sworn in . . . When the Vice President uttered the words, 'the Senator elect will now advance and take the oath,' a pin might have been heard drop. But as Senator Wilson (R-Mass.), later to become Vice President, rose to his seat and stepped to the lounge where Mr. Revels was seated, to escort the gentleman to the Speaker's desk, the galleries arose to their feet that they might miss no word.

"The ceremony was very short . . . The vast throng in the galleries showed no sign of feeling either way or the other, and left very quickly."

Senator Revels had entered politics with misgivings, fearing racial friction. He sensed it from experience, like the time he escaped ambush between Vicksburg and Jackson by a timely warning. Events proved he was right on friction but wrong on the party. His tolerance of the disenfranchised Confederates made him unpopular with the "Radicals." He never said a harsh word on the floor of the Senate against the deposed Confederate President Jefferson Davis. He spoke of removing the political disabilities of 100,000 white and colored citizens of Georgia, and then for "Civil Rights" of Confederates in Mississippi even though qualifying Jefferson Davis might have brought a formidable Senatorial candidate in the field for ousted Democrats.

Sharp fighting broke out politically among the Mississippi Republicans. James L. Alcorn former Confederate state general, was now Governor and preached moderation. Senator Ames, Union General of military perspective, breathed the fire of the Radicals.

Revels was no Radical. When his short term as U. S. Senator expired, in a little more than a year, Republican Governor Alcorn, enemy of Ames and belatedly to succeed Revels in the Senate, appointed him the first president of the created Negro College, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical, at Rodney. Ames, who resigned from the Senate three years later upon election as Governor of Mississippi, fired Revels, the Negro Senator who it was thought would be a black pariah to Democrats but who became a political leper to the Radicals. Ames in turn was forced to resign as Governor when he agreed to leave the state if the impeachment proceedings were dropped.

After Union General Ames quit as Governor and went back to his northern home, Confederate Colonel John M. Stone became Governor and reappointed the former Negro Senator to his presidential post at the state - operated college for Negroes. And Revels remained a Mississippian. He even helped the Democrats wrest political control from the Carpetbaggers. In 1901, the first Negro Senator dropped dead while attending a Methodist Conference in Aberdeen, Miss. He was buried in Holly Springs.

Sherman's army burned Atlanta 100 years ago

BY JACK STILLMAN

ATLANTA, Nov. 14 —(AP)— When Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman began his devastating march through Georgia 100 years ago, he promised to make Georgia howl.

On Nov. 15, 1864, more than 30,000 hardened soldiers watched Atlanta burn. Sherman supervised the destruction. As the troops marched out of the city, the 33rd Massachusetts Band played.

Sherman didn't leave until the next morning when the 14th Corps pulled out. Another band played and the troops sang, "Glory, Glory Hallelujah."

"WE TURNED our horses' heads to the east," Sherman wrote later. "Atlanta was soon lost behind the screen of trees and became a thing of the past that seemed like the memory of a dream."

The march was a part of the Georgia campaign and was a major contribution to the end of the Civil War.

The march actually was begun in May, when Sherman began his move on Atlanta from Chattanooga. Before the year ended, Sherman had blazed a path of destruction to the Atlantic, capturing Atlanta and cutting the Confederate States of America in two.

Atlanta was left smouldering—virtually destroyed. Only about 60 families remained. The city's earlier population had been more than 20,000.

WHEN THE Confederates under Gen. John Bell Hood abandoned Atlanta Sept. 1, they blew up locomotives, a foundry was set afire and ammunition which could not be moved hurriedly was exploded.

Sherman occupied the city for about two months, and finally telegraphed Gen. U. S. Grant that the Confederates were so harassing him that it was impossible to protect the roads around Atlanta.

"The utter destruction of their roads, houses and people will cripple their military resources," he said. "I can make this march and make Georgia howl."

What the Confederates had left of Atlanta, Sherman destroyed when he abandoned the city.

SHERMAN'S ARMY moved in four coulumns, cutting a path to Savannah about 40 miles wide and 250 miles long. He had about 63,000 infantrymen and artillerymen and about 5,000 cavalrymen. Only a few thousand Georgia militiamen stood in his way.

The Union Army contrived a foraging system whereby the troops lived off the land.

There were no sick or weakened soldiers in Sherman's army, because the force had to move swiftly. It had no supply line; the men took whatever they could lay their hands on.

The rich Georgia farm belt fed the Yankees and the Southern economy collapsed.

Sherman concentrated on the destruction of rail lines. He ordered factories, shops and warehouses burned. He ordered anything of military value destroyed.

THE ARMY was composed of the toughest men, and to them the destruction became a lark. They fought a little, pillaged a great deal, looted, stole whisky, started fires and burned their way to the sea.

Moving in the wake of Sherman was a menace as great as that of the soldiers — the stragglers, the no - goods of both sides of the war. In most cases, they took anything the Yankee regulars left behind.

The rich plantations suffered most because they had most to lose. But the soldiers and stragglers as well carried a strange honor with them; there were few cases of rape or murder.

When Sherman moved out of Atlanta, Confederate Gen. Howell Cobb called on "every man that Confederate and state authorities can put in the field to meet this force."

BUT THERE was no organized force to oppose the Union onslaught. The South had used up its manpower. Young and old had long gone to war.

For his plan to succeed, Sherman needed a seaport, for the old base at Chattanooga must be abandoned and the practical separation of the Carolinas from the Gulf States could be accomplished by the destruction of the railroads in Georgia.

The general line of Sherman's march was between the Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, although he sent his right wing at first along the Macon Railroad to deceive the enemy cavalry under Gen. Joseph Wheeler. The greatest distance between the advancing forces was never more than 50 miles.

AT MILLEDGEVILLE, the Georgia Legislature pictured Sherman as an orge, and called on the people "to die free men rather than live slaves."

Gov. Joseph E. Brown fled Milledgeville, then the capital, just ahead of the Union Army. In the panic that followed, opponents of Brown's state's rights policies took advantage of the situation. Ambrose Ransom Wright, president of the Senate (and also a Confederate general), issued a proclamation from Augusta declaring himself ex-officio governor of the part of Georgia east of the Oconee River. The proclamation was no more than a gesture.

Savannah was defended by only 18,000 men, and when Ft. McCallister fell Dec. 13, Sherman had communications with the Union fleet.

SHERMAN ENTERED Savannah Dec. 23, and sent these holiday greetings to President Lincoln:

"I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

In his official report, Sherman estimated the damage to Georgia and its military resources as a result of his march at $100 million.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

Reverend EDLER G. HAWKINS

OF NEW YORK CITY UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ALL AMERICA. AS SUCH HE IS THE SPIRITUAL LEADER OF BOTH RACIAL GROUPS WITH A COMBINED TOTAL OF 3,275,000 MEMBERS. PASTOR OF ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH FOR MANY YEARS.

Pittsburgh Courier Aut. 10-24-64

IN 1939 THERE WERE 567 GRADUATE NEGRO TECHNICIANS IN ACTIVE SERVICE. AMONG THEM WERE 150 ARCHITECTS; 172 CIVIL ENGINEERS; 120 MECHANICAL; AND FOUR AERONAUTICAL. THE TOTAL NUMBER NOW IS ESTIMATED AT OVER 1600. ONE NEGRO ARCHITECT PLANNED TUSKEGEE'S AIRFIELD, WHERE NEGRO AVIATORS WERE TRAINED FOR WORLD WAR II. Milai

IN 1896, LOUISIANA SUCCEEDED IN ALMOST DISFRANCHISING NEGROES ENTIRELY BY USE OF LITERARY CLAUSES, POLL-TAX RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS, ETC. OF THE 130,344 NEGRO VOTERS REGISTERED ONLY 5,320 REMAINED ON THE BOOKS TO COMPLY WITH THE 15TH AMENDMENT RACE OR COLOR WASN'T MENTIONED

20 1964

OCT.

Things You Should Know

Atty. Edwin J. Cox
Louisiana Weekly
P. 12
New Orleans, La.
Sat, 10-24-64

...OF COLUMBUS, OHIO; WHO BECAME CHIEF COUNSEL OF COLUMBUS' LAW DEP'T. ON JULY 29, 1953! FIRST NEGRO EVER TO HOLD THIS POST, HE HAD EARLIER SUCCESS DEFENDING THE CITY IN A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUIT!

20 1964 SEPT Feb

Things You Should Know

TIPOO TIB

Jackson Advocate

Sat. 2-22-64

1837—1905

Jackson, Miss

"THE NAPOLEON OF CENTRAL AFRICA"

p-4

HIS NAME MEANT "WHISTLING BULLETS"—HIS POWER WAS FEARED THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT! IT WAS HIS AID, AS AN EXPLORER, THAT MADE POSSIBLE THE FAMED EXPLOITS OF STANLEY, LIVINGSTON AND MANY OTHERS.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Things You Should Know

Rev. Andrew BRYAN...

The Louisiana Weekly

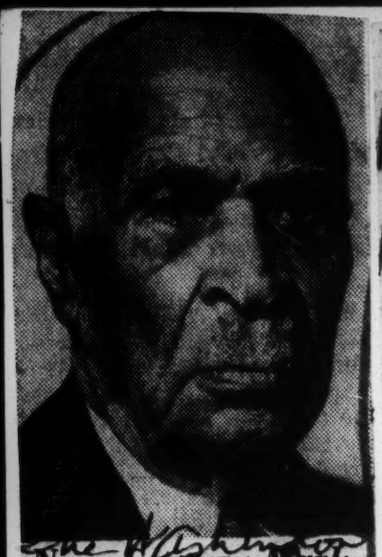
New Orleans, La.

...A SLAVE, UNDER WHOSE PASTORSHIP GEORGE LIELE BUILT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH FOR NEGROES IN SAVANNAH, GA. IN 1796! WHITES TRIED TO ABOLISH IT BY WHIPPING ITS MEMBERS AND JAILING BRYAN, BUT IT WENT ON; AND THE SECOND ONE WAS ERECTED IN SAVANNAH IN 1799!

Jan. 2-22-44

p. 1

Continental Features



Near Century Mark

Samuel L. Durham, above, of 643 23d place ne., will celebrate his 100th birthday on Friday. Born in Henderson, N.C. on Feb. 23, 1860, he was a farmer and rural mail carrier until he came to Washington 18 years ago to live with a daughter, Julia D. Boggs at the 23d place address.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

Maudelle

Pittsburgh Courier P. 10 Sat. 9/9

A LEADING EXPONENT OF THE DANCES AND MUSIC OF COLORED PEOPLES... AFRICAN, EGYPTIAN, AFRO-BRAZILIAN, AFRO-CUBAN AND OTHERS. HAS RECEIVED HIGH PRAISE FROM THE CRITICS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF MEXICO, WHERE SHE SPENT FIVE YEARS. WAS ALSO A MODEL FOR DIEGO RIVERA, MEXICO'S LEADING PAINTER, FOR TWO YEARS. IN THIS SKETCH SHE IS SHOWN IN THE COSTUME OF ONE OF HER ANCIENT EGYPTIAN DANCES.

Pittsburgh, Pa

JOCKEY HITCHING POST

DURING THE LAST CENTURY NEGRO JOCKEYS WERE THE MOST POPULAR. THE THREE MOST FAMOUS WERE ISAAC MURPHY, WINNER OF THREE KENTUCKY DERBIES; ANDY WINKFIELD, TWO; AND WILLIE SIMMS WHO WON ALL SIX RACES IN ONE MEET AT CHURCHILL DOWNS. TODAY THESE BRIGHTLY COLORED HITCHING-POSTS MADE IN RECOGNITION OF THESE JOCKEYS HAVE BECOME MUSEUM PIECES.

TUT-ANKH-AMEN, EGYPTIAN RULER OF 1350 B.C. DISCOVERY OF HIS TOMB IN 1922 WAS A WORLD SENSATION. THE VAST AMOUNT OF RICHES FOUND IN IT GAVE THE WORLD THE GREATEST EVIDENCE OF THE IMMENSE WEALTH AND GREAT ARTISTIC GENIUS OF THE EGYPTIANS. HE BELONGED TO THE 18TH DYNASTY, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WERE VERY NEGROID. Milai

OCT

20 1964

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

THERE ARE MORE THAN 30 TYPES OF THE VARIOUS MIXTURES OF BLACK, WHITE AND INDIAN IN SPANISH AMERICA. THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF MADRID HAS A HALL OF EARLY PAINTINGS OF THESE TYPES. THIS ONE SHOWS THE CHILD OF A SPANIARD AND A MULATTO WOMAN, CALLED A "MORISCA", WHICH COMES FROM MOORISH. THE FIRST MOTHERS OF OF LATIN-AMERICA WERE NEGROES AND MULATTOES. WHITE WOMEN DID NOT COME IN NUMBERS UNTIL MORE THAN A CENTURY AFTER COLUMBUS.

AFRICAN HEAD REST OF EXQUISITELY CARVED WORKMANSHIP. USED BY WOMEN TO PROTECT THEIR ELABORATE HAIR-DOS. THEY PLACE THE BACKS OF THEIR NECKS ON THE TOP, LEAVING THE HAIR-DO UNTOUCHED. AFRICAN HAIR-DOS ARE A LABOR OF ART AND SOMETIMES THE HAIR IS PULLED UNTIL IT IS TOO PAINFUL TO LIE ON. HEAD-RESTS LIKE THESE WERE USED BY THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

THE COLORED DEATH RATE OF THE U.S. ACCORDING TO RECENT FIGURES WAS 112. PER 10,000 OF POPULATION. WHITE, 94. THE WHITES HAD A HIGHER DEATH-RATE FROM HEART DISEASE. ALSO CANCER, OR 139 PER 100,000 TO 98, COLORED. IN TUBERCULOSIS, COLORED HAD 78; WHITE, 24. INCLUDED IN THE COLORED WERE INDIANS, WHO HAVE A HIGHER DEATH-RATE THAN WHITES OR NEGROES.

20 1964

JULY

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

by J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

Peter Harvey

A NEGRO BORN IN PHILADELPHIA, WAS PRESENT AT THE DISCOVERY OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT IN 1820. HE WAS ONE OF THE FIVE SAILORS OF THE HERO, CAPT. N.B. PALMER. ANOTHER NEGRO, MATTHEW HENSON, WAS ALSO ONE OF THE FIRST TO REACH THE NORTH POLE. GEOGRAPHIC REVIEW SAYS, "THIS PARTICIPATION IN POLAR EXPEDITIONS IS A TRULY INTERESTING ACHIEVEMENT ON THE PART OF OUR NEGRO CITIZENS."

ANDREW CARNEGIE IN HIS MEMOIRS TELLS HOW WHEN HE GAVE $600,000 TO TUSKEGEE, A LARGE PART OF WHICH WAS TO GO TO BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, HOW BOOKER T. HAD THE SUM FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL USE GREATLY REDUCED. TO HAVE KNOWN BOOKER T. HE SAID, WAS "A RARE PRIVILEGE."

Know Your Negro History
Remember, right after the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress ruled that the Negro soldiers of Charleston's third ward, who had fought so gallantly during the Revolutionary War, should receive their freedom. Illinois's statute prohibiting fugitive slaves from entering the state, the Southern masters' right to their property in human beings was unconstitutional.

Know Your Negro History
It was not until 1849 that the Supreme Court ruled that the Illinois statute compelling fugitive slaves to return to their Southern masters was unconstitutional.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

MACEO

UPPER PORTION OF MONUMENT TO GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO (1848-1896) CUBA'S GREATEST MILITARY LEADER. HIS MOTHER, AN EX-SLAVE, HE BEGAN LIFE AS AN OXEN DRIVER ON A SUGAR PLANTATION. JOINED THE REBELS IN 1868 AND BECAME A GENERAL. WITH HIS TROOPS, MOSTLY BLACKS, HE DEFEATED TWO OF SPAIN'S BEST GENERALS. IN SKILL HE HAS BEEN COMPARED TO SHERIDAN AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

Black Heroes Of The American Revolution

A Weekly Feature by NAACP

JAMES ARMISTEAD

Virginia became the main theater of war in 1781 and it was there the conflict would be decided. Commencing in 1779 the state was ravaged by successive British raids and invasions, the last by Cornwallis coming up from North Carolina. In February of 1781, George Washington ordered the youthful Major General Marquis de Lafayette into Virginia with a selected force of some 3,200 New England and New Jersey troops.

Lafayette's great need when he arrived in Williamsburg was information about his then superior enemy. To ascertain British movements he sent numerous spies to their base at Portsmouth. Perhaps the most celebrated of these espionage agents was James Armistead. A slave in New Kent County, Va., he took service with Lafayette.

Armistead made numerous trips to Portsmouth where he delivered instructions to other American spies and then hovered around the British camps to collect intelligence. Lafayette praised him and wrote that this Negro spy "properly acquitted himself with some important communication I gave him" and "his intelligence from the enemy's camp were industriously collected and more faithfully delivered."

Virginia emancipated Armistead in 1786 because, as the act of the Legislature said, he entered "into the service of the Marquis la Fayette, and at the peril of his life found means to frequent the British camp, and thereby faithfully executed important commissions entrusted to him by the marquis and kept open a channel of the most useful information to the army of the State." In 1819, the Virginia Legislature acted again in Armistead's behalf. It awarded him $100. with an annual pension thereafter of $40.

Settling again in New Kent County after the war, Armistead became a respected member of his community. Records indicate that he purchased 40 acres of land in 1816. Because of his renown service to the French soldier in the war, James Armistead took the name and was known as James Lafayette after the Revolution.

A highlight in the life of the Revolutionary War veteran occurred in October of 1824, that year Lafayette returned to America for his well known tour of this country. Armistead had the honor of greeting his old comrade-in-arms at a meeting in Richmond.

20 1964

AUG

Things You Should Know

Bessie R.4 Jackson Advocate

SMITH

Sat, 8-2-6

CA.1896-1937

Jackson, Miss.

BORN IN CHATTANOOGA, TENN., THERE IS LITTLE KNOWN OF HER EARLY CHILDHOOD, - LATER SHE WAS CARED FOR BY THE OTHER GREAT BLUES SINGER, MA RAINEY! SHE BECAME A WELL-PAID STAR OF NEGRO VAUDEVILLE--HER FIRST RECORD SOLD OVER TWO MILLION COPIES! AFTER AN AUTOMOBILE CRASH IN MISSIPPI, SHE HAD TO BE TAKEN ALL THE WAY TO MEMPHIS, TENN. IN SEARCH OF A "JIM CROW" HOSPITAL - SHE DIED AS A RESULT OF THE DELAY.

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Vicksburg Case Only Other Time Congress Denied Court

Clarion-Ledger Jackson, Miss.
Sun, 8-23-64

By HAMILTON FARON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Only once has Congress reversed action of the Supreme Court by denying the high tribunal's jurisdiction in a specific field.

But now just that is proposed in the long fight over reapportionment of state legislatures.

It was nearly 100 years ago — in 1868 — that Congress passed legislation taking from the Supreme Court jurisdiction to hear habeas corpus appeals, an action subsequently canceled.

Today pending in the Senate is a House-passed bill to wipe out jurisdiction of federal courts to hear redistricting cases and to bar the Supreme Court from hearing appeals in any such cases initiated in state courts.

The bill by Rep. William M. Tuck, D-Va., would leave intact the Supreme Court's ruling that both Houses of state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis.

But it would leave no enforcement powers — the federal courts couldn't act. If state courts acted, there could be no appeal. The result conceivably could be 50 apportionment plans one for every state.

LITTLE CHANCE

Most observers see little chance for Sente passage of the Tuck bill. For one thing, it is much stronger than the proposal by Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. And Dirksen's proposal — to give a legislature a year or two to reapportion itself — has prompted debate that some say is akin to a filibuster.

Dirksen has said he doubts that the bill passed by the House last Wednesday has much chance in the Senate. But he said he feels it improves prospects for his own proposal because it "indicates the intensity of the feeling on the subject."

If by some chance the Tuck bill should be enacted, it would join the 1868 action as precedent-setting legislation directly upsetting a major Supreme Court decision.

There have been other occasions when congressional action has changed rulings of the court. But they weren't direct reversals. For the most part they were revisions of existing law on which court decisions had been based. Legal experts consider this normal procedure — Congress is charged with writing the laws; the Suprerme Court acts upon those laws.

SEVERAL EFFORTS

Too, there have been some efforts to reverse the court by direct action, but never, except in the Reconstruction case in 1868, have they been successful.

For example, in 1957 Sen. William E. Jenner, R-Ind., waged a long but unsuccessful fight to remove Supreme Court jurisdiction in several fields.

Irked by various Supreme Court actions, Jenner sought to deny the court jurisdiction to hear appeals arising from cases involving: contempt of Congress, federal loyalty actions, regulation of employment and subversive activities in schools, admission to practice of law in any state.

But Jenner's proposal from the state obviously had little chance of approval and finally was killed by tabling without reaching a direct vote.

The Reconstruction-day reversal of the court, which still is subject of debate by legal scholars on constitutionality grounds, grew out of a free-press issue in Mississippi.

STARTED AT VICKSBURG

William H. McArdle, editor of The Vicksburg, Miss., Times, had little admiration for Union troops and Carpetbaggers in the South during Reconstruction.

He expressed his views vehemently in his newspaper, and the commander of the Union troops, Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, objected strongly. In 1867 the general ordered the arrest of McArdle for trial by a military court on what amounted tosedition charges.

McArdle unsuccessfully sought a writ of habeas corpus from the federal courts in Mississippi, asserting his arrest had violated the constitutional right to freedom of the press. His action, in effect, challenged the whole plan of Congress for military rule of the vanquished South.

Denied a habeas corpus writ by the U.S. Dist. Court, McArdle carried his case to the Supreme Court. To observers at the time it looked very much as though he would win, particularly because in 1866 the court had held unconstitutional Reconstruction laws applying test oaths to Southerners.

DELAYED CASE

But the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson required the presence of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase as presiding officer. With the chief justice away from the bench, a decision in the McArdle case was delayed.

During that interval congressional forces, then known as Radical Republicans, on March 27, 1868, pushed to passage over Andrew Johnson's veto a bill withdrawing Supreme Court power to hear appeals in habeas corpus cases.

This shifted the base of the McArdle case. It no longer was a question of granting a writ to free McArdle. It was a question of whether Congress could take away the court's power to decide a pending case.

The court finally ruled that Congress could do that and dismissed McArdle's appeal.

A few years later Congress wiped out the act of 1868 and gave back to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in habeas corpus appeals.

McArdle, who died in 1893, never was tried for his alleged crimes. During the period of the appeal Gen. Ord had been replaced as commander of Union forces in Mississippi, and his successor didn't force the issue.

Legal scholars have debated on many occasions whether the McArdle case reasoning — that Congress could cut off Supreme Court authority in a pending case — still would be followed.

20 1964

Aug

IN MONTGOMERY

Confederate White House Nears Its 140th Birthday

Clarion-Ledger 7-64

Jefferson Miss.

BY DONALD A. DAVIS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (UPI) — The small, two - story frame house where Jefferson Davis and his cabinet sweated out the first moves of the Civil War is nearing its 140th birthday.

Looking like the well - kept home of a middle-class family, the first White House of the Confederacy stands proud to the right of the Alabama Capitol, where Davis was inaugurated more than a century ago.

Over the wooden porch and into the bleaming entrance hall a constant stream of visitors from throughout the nation and the world now pass. During the first days of the war, generals and diplomats frequently came through the same portals.

The White House, occupied only during the early phases of the conflict, was rented by Davis when his wife convinced him that she and their three children coult not live in the traffic - filled rooms supplied them at the historic Exchange Hotel in downtown Montgomery.

Although Confederate politics soon moved to Richmond, Va., the White House stamped this deep - Dixie city with the label "Cradle of the Confederacy."

SAW HISTORY

And indeed the house saw some of the best and worst moments of the war. It was in the large carpeted and tapestry-alden study that Davis wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

The squarrish building, void of all the columns and architecture associated with ante bellum homes, originally stood in a residential section of the city. It was moved to its present location in 1921 when efforts to protect the old site failed.

The landmark was built in 1825, and after its war service, was threatened with complete disuse. It was not until the turn of the century that determined group of 27 women overcame stiff opposition and managed to save the house.

The ladies set up "The White House Association," and twisetd two appropriations from the state legislature to save the home. These were vetoed by the governors. But in 1919 Gov. Thomas Kilby okayed a $25,000 allocation and the home was turned into a memorial.

Several members of the association had earlier obtained from Mrs. Davis a number of furnishings, relics and a description of each room. The home was restored and the rooms set up as they were when Davis returned home from authorizing the bombardment of Fort Sumter at the Exchange Hotel.

ROOM OF RELICS

In addition to the entrance hall, the house features the Jefferson Davis shirne in a hallway, the study, a massive dining room where a number of state occasions were held, the family bedrooms, a guest room, two parlors and a room set aside for relics.

Included among the relics are several pieces of Davis' wardrobe that give a visitor a genuine idea of the small stature of the man who led the confederacy, although a reluctant secessionist himself.

Other relics include personal correspondence of Mrs. Davis, Confederate guns and sabres, old flags and documents and several remembrances of Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and others.

The furnishings are all of the huge, carved, mostly mahogany pieces of the period. The walls are lined in several rooms with portraitis of generals, Confederate leaders and of Davis' two young wives.

The state now insures the small building for $21,000 and the furnishings for $10,000. A "sentimental" policy was recently cancelled because a spokesman said "if the house and its contents were destroyed, they couldn't be replaced by money."

Perhaps one of the most significant articles in the shrine is a small battered leather valise marked in gold capital letters simply "J. Davis."

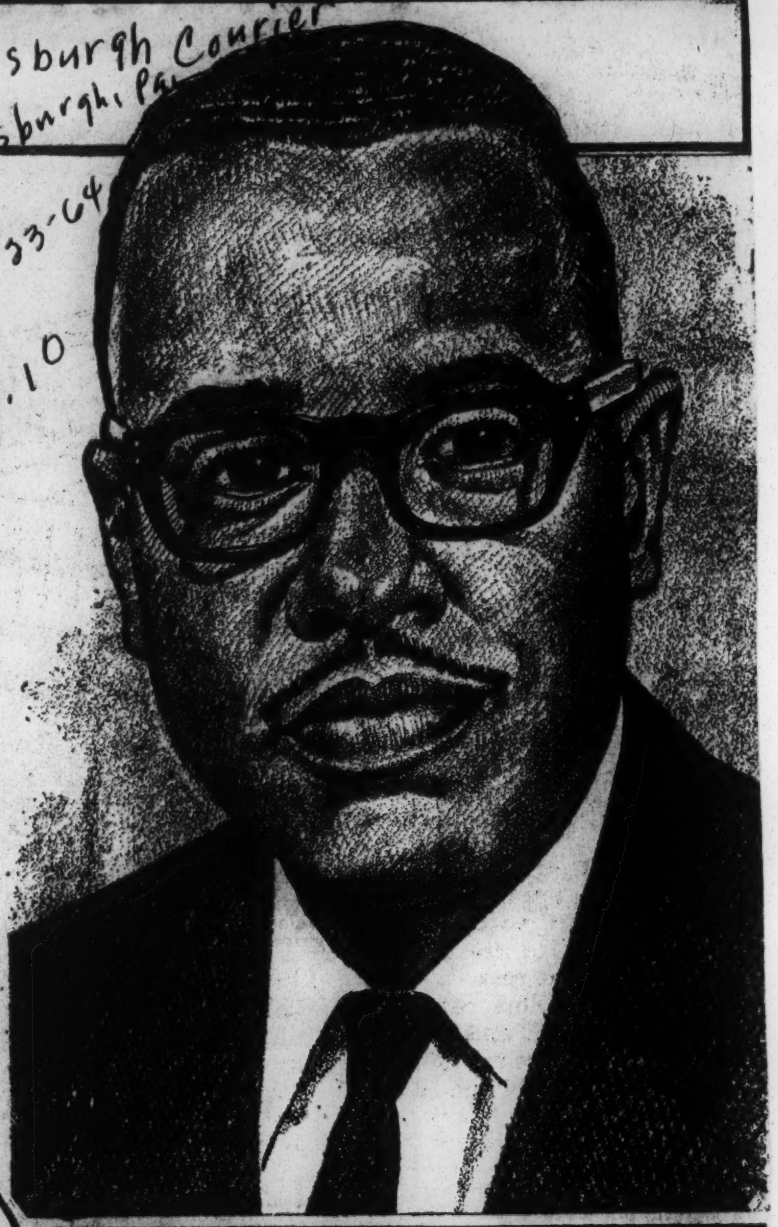
FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by A. S. MILAI

Slater KING

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
5-23-64
p. 10

LEADING BUSINESS MAN OF ALBANY, GA. AND VERY ACTIVE FIGHTER FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. PRESIDENT OF THE ALBANY MOVEMENT AND SECRETARY OF THE ALBANY NAACP. PRESIDENT OF THE CRITERION CLUB, WHICH TOOK THE SEGREGATED POLLING-PLACE TO THE COURTS AND WON. IN 1962 WENT TO EUROPE TO WIN SUPPORT AND WAS PROMISED IT BY LEADING THINKERS THERE, AMONG THEM, BERTRAND RUSSELL. RAN FOR MAYOR OF ALBANY IN OCTOBER 1962. GRADUATE FISK UNIV. "MAN OF THE YEAR" AWARD IN 1962. PRESIDENT OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY.

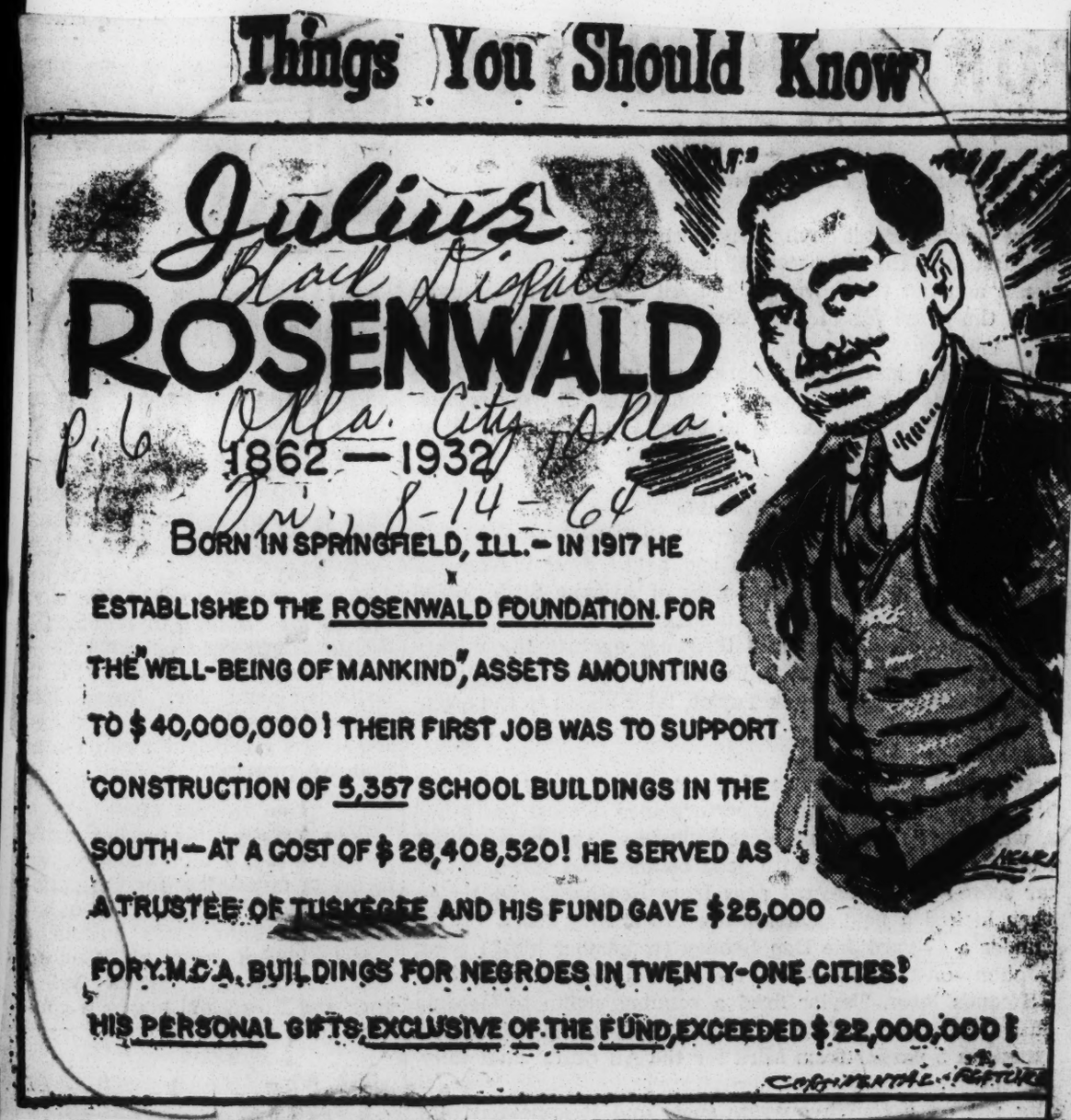


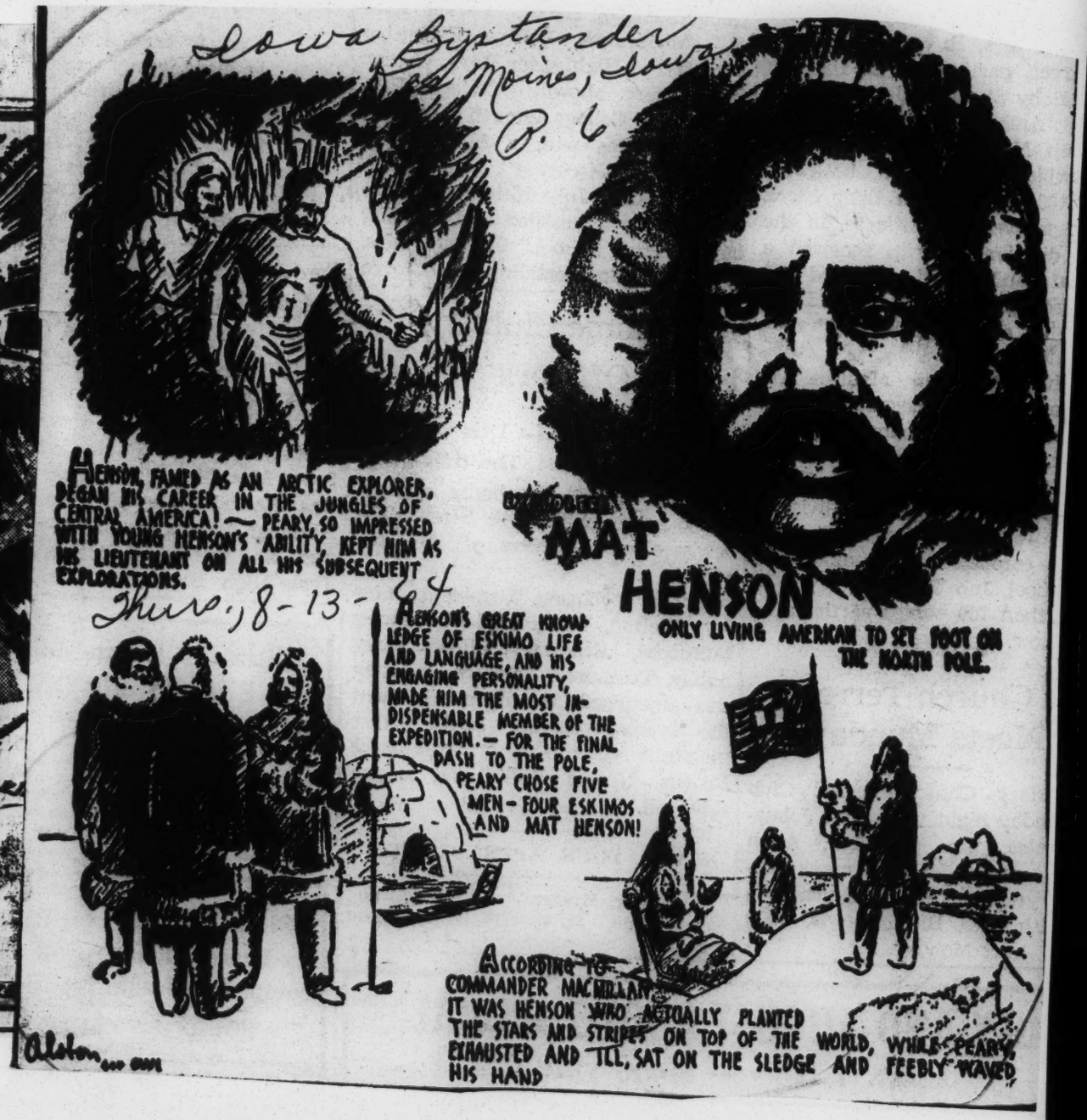
WHEN COMMANDER LAWRENCE AND HIS MEN WERE FETED AT THE PARK HOTEL, NEW YORK, AFTER HIS VICTORY OVER THE ENGLISH SHIP PEACOCK, IN THE WAR OF 1812, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT "A FULL HALF" OF HIS HEROES WERE NEGROES

THE GREAT RACE RIOTS BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR WERE IN THE NORTH, CAUSED BY JOB COMPETITION BETWEEN NEGROES AND POOR WHITES. SOME OF THE WORST WERE N.Y. CITY, 1834; PHILADELPHIA, 1834, 1838, 1843; PITTSBURGH, 1839. WORST OF ALL WAS IN NEW YORK, 1863; WHITE MOBS SET A NEGRO ORPHAN ASYLUM AFIRE. CHILDREN WERE IN IT. HUNDREDS WERE KILLED!

20 1964

JUNE


Things You Should Know
Julius
Black Dispatch
ROSENWALD
p. 6 Okla. City, Okla.
1862 — 1932
Fri., 8-14-64
BORN IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — IN 1917 HE ESTABLISHED THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION. FOR THE "WELL-BEING OF MANKIND", ASSETS AMOUNTING TO $40,000,000! THEIR FIRST JOB WAS TO SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION OF 5,357 SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE SOUTH — AT A COST OF $28,408,520! HE SERVED AS A TRUSTEE OF TUSKEGEE AND HIS FUND GAVE $25,000 FOR Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS FOR NEGROES IN TWENTY-ONE CITIES! HIS PERSONAL GIFTS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE FUND, EXCEEDED $22,000,000!
CONTINENTAL FEATURE


Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
p. 6
HENSON, FAMED AS AN ARCTIC EXPLORER, BEGAN HIS CAREER IN THE JUNGLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA! — PEARY, SO IMPRESSED WITH YOUNG HENSON'S ABILITY, KEPT HIM AS HIS LIEUTENANT ON ALL HIS SUBSEQUENT EXPLORATIONS.
MAT HENSON
ONLY LIVING AMERICAN TO SET FOOT ON THE NORTH POLE.
Thurs., 8-13-64
HENSON'S GREAT KNOWLEDGE OF ESKIMO LIFE AND LANGUAGE, AND HIS ENGAGING PERSONALITY, MADE HIM THE MOST INDISPENSABLE MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION. — FOR THE FINAL DASH TO THE POLE, PEARY CHOSE FIVE MEN — FOUR ESKIMOS AND MAT HENSON!
ACCORDING TO COMMANDER MACMILLAN, IT WAS HENSON WHO ACTUALLY PLANTED THE STARS AND STRIPES ON TOP OF THE WORLD, WHILE PEARY, EXHAUSTED AND ILL, SAT ON THE SLEDGE AND FEEBLY WAVED HIS HAND
Alston

20 1964

Ex-Slave Dies At 106, Leaves 133 Offspring's

Atlanta Daily World
Sun 6-18-64

FLINT, Mich. — (ANP) — A woman who was born a slave and lived to reach the grand old age of 106 died here last week, leaving 133 descendants.

Atlanta Ga

She was Mrs. Rhoda Smith, a native of Greenville, Ga., who died at the Flint home she had occupied since 1924. She celebrated her 106th birthday last March 10. A sister, Mrs. Lou Knight, lived to be 110 and another sister, Mrs. Julia Smith, died in Flint at 86.

Mrs. Smith was a member of the Mother's Board of St. James Church of God in Christ.

Her survivors include three daughters, five sons, 75 grandchildren and 50 great-grandchildren.

The Call P. 12 Fri 6-12-64

Things You Should Know

Kansas City Mo.

Nicholas BIDDLE...

AN ESCAPED SLAVE WHO SETTLED IN POTTSVILLE, PA. THOUGH THE WAR DEP'T. DISCOURAGED THE USE OF "COLORED SOLDIERS" HE ENLISTED AT AGE 65, AND, ON APRIL 18, 1861, HIS COMPANY MARCHED ON BALTIMORE! HE BECAME THE FIRST NEGRO IN UNIFORM WOUNDED IN THE CIVIL WAR!

Atlanta Daily World P. 4

"LEADBELLY"

Thurs. 6-18-64

CA. 1880 — 1949

Atlanta Ga.

BORN IN THE BACKWOODS OF LOUISIANA, MR. HUDDIE LEDBETTER WAS A WANDERING LABORER FOR FORTY YEARS! HE BOASTED HE COULD PICK A HALF TON OF COTTON A DAY! NEARLY SIX FEET TALL AND SOLID MUSCLE, HE BECAME WORLD-FAMOUS SINGING THE AUTHENTIC FOLK SONGS OF THE DEEP SOUTH! THOUGH HE NEVER STUDIED MUSIC, HE HAD MANY RECORDS TO HIS CREDIT, — MANY CONCERTS, TV AND RADIO SHOWS, AND MANY CHARITY AND BENEFIT SHOWS!

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

Warren Robbins is shown at home with part of his collection of primitive and modern art.

Douglass home to become Art Museum

Afro American
Sat. 2-8-64

WASINGTON — The home of Frederick Douglas at 316 A St., NE, is scheduled to become a museum of African Art, according to report, this week.

This is the plan of Warren M. Robbins, a former Foreign Service officer, who is now working to set up the museum.

* * *

MR. ROBBINS says the museum will be designed to "use what we learn from art to understand more about people." He says that he already has promises of some 200 works of art from leading collectors, including the long-term loan of a substantial selection from the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The exhibits will be designed to show the rich and sophisticated cultural history of colored peoples, according to Mr. Robbins.

Washington Post
P. 10

SAYS MR. ROBBINS:

"African and modern art will be shown in combination to illustrate the influence that African sculpture has had upon modern artists such as Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Braque, the German expressionists, the French Fauves, and others.

"Equal regard as well as equal rights must be achieved."

Ex-Slaves Home to Become Art Museum

Washington Post
By Jean M. White
Staff Reporter

The first Washington home of Frederick Douglass, an ex-slave who won his own civil rights, will become a museum designed to bring "cross-cultural communication" between the white and Negro races.

F-N, 1-31-64

This is the plan of a former Foreign Service officer now working to set up a Museum of African Art on Capitol Hill.

But, as Warren M. Robbins explains it, it will not be a museum for art's sake alone.

"This is not just to be another museum for art education," he pointed out. "It will be to use what we learn from art to understand more about people."

P. 10

Robbins already has promises of some 200 works of art from leading collectors, including the long-term loan of a substantial selection from the University of Pennsylvania Museum. He hopes to open the nonprofit museum later this year in the old Douglass town-house at 316 A st. ne.

The exhibits will be designed to show that the Negro is not a man without a past, Robbins said, but a man with a rich and sophisticated cultural history.

African and modern art will be shown in combination to illustrate the influence that African sculpture has had upon modern artists such as Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Braque, the German expressionists, the French Fauves, and others.

"Equal regard as well as equal rights must be achieved," Robbins emphasized. "We want to show what a rich heritage the Negro has. The museum will not be just to study tribal sculpture as art."

Washington D.C.

His project has won words of support from District Commissioner John B. Duncan and School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen. Hansen foresaw the museum as a "very valuable addition to our City's educational and cultural life."

20 1964

feb

Only One President In History Who Was Not Church Member--Lincoln

The Call
Kansas City 2-14-64

By Louis Cassels

WASHINGTON — (UPI) In all of its history, the United States has had only one President who was not a member of any church.

His name was Abraham Lincoln.

It is ironic that Lincoln should have this particular distinction, for he was "unquestionably our most religious President," says the Rev. William J. Wolf, a Lincoln scholar and professor of theology at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, Mass.

In a book entitled "The Religion of Abraham Lincoln," (Seabury Press), Dr. Wolf explodes many of the myths that have gained circulation during the past century about Lincoln's religious views. He shows that Lincoln was not — as he has been described at various times as being — an "infidel," a deist, a Quaker, a Roman Catholic, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Disciple of Christ or a Spiritualist.

Has High Standards

Lincoln never joined a church because he distrusted attempts to institutionalize religion and to compress the teachings of Jesus Christ into what he called "man-made creeds and dogmas." He often said that he would not join a church until he found one whose sole qualification for membership was Christ's summary of the great commandment:

"Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart and with all they mind, and thy neighbor as thyself."

But Lincoln's religion was not a formless "faith in faith." He was a "Biblical Christian" who drew guidance from the scriptures not only for his private life but also for the great decisions he had to make as president.

Knew The Bible

"The rock on which he stood was the Bible," says Dr. Wolf. "No President has ever had the detailed knowledge of the Bible that Lincoln had.

"The simplest description of his religion would be 'single-hearted integrity in humbly seeking to understand God's will in the affairs of men and his own responsibility therein.'

"In this sense, Lincoln is one of the greatest theologians of America — not in the technical meaning of producing a system of doctrine, certainly not as the defender of some one denomination, but in the sense of seeing the hand of God intimately in the affairs of nations."

Sought Divine Guidance

Dr. Wolf cites the Emancipation Proclamation as an example of Lincoln's almost-mystical sense of divine guidance in national policy.

When Union armies were hard pressed in the battle of Gettysburg, Lincoln spent long hours on his knees in prayer. He later told his cabinet, according to the diary of his Navy secretary, Gideon Welles, that "he had made a vow, a covenant, that if God gave us the victory in the battle, he would consider it his duty to move forward in the cause of emancipation."

Welles indicated that Lincoln was a little embarrassed at revealing this private vow to God, but was "firmly fixed in his mind" about carrying it out.

"We might think it strange," he said, but there were times when he felt uncertain how to act; that he had in this way submitted the disposal of matters when the way was not clear in his mind what he should do. God had decided this question in favor of the slave," Welles wrote.

As this incident shows, Lincoln was a great believer in prayer.

But, Dr. Wolf emphasizes, "for Lincoln, the purpose of prayer was not to get God to do man's bidding but to place man where he might come to see God's purposes and to experience the strength of relying on the everlasting arms."

Lincoln himself made this point quite vehemently on one occasion during the Civil war, when a delegation of clergymen told him unctuously that the union was sure of victory because "God is on our side."

"My concern," said Lincoln, "is not to get God on my side, but to be quite sure that I am on God's side."

Things You Should Know

The Call
Kansas City Mo.
Apr 2-14-64

Robert MORRIS...

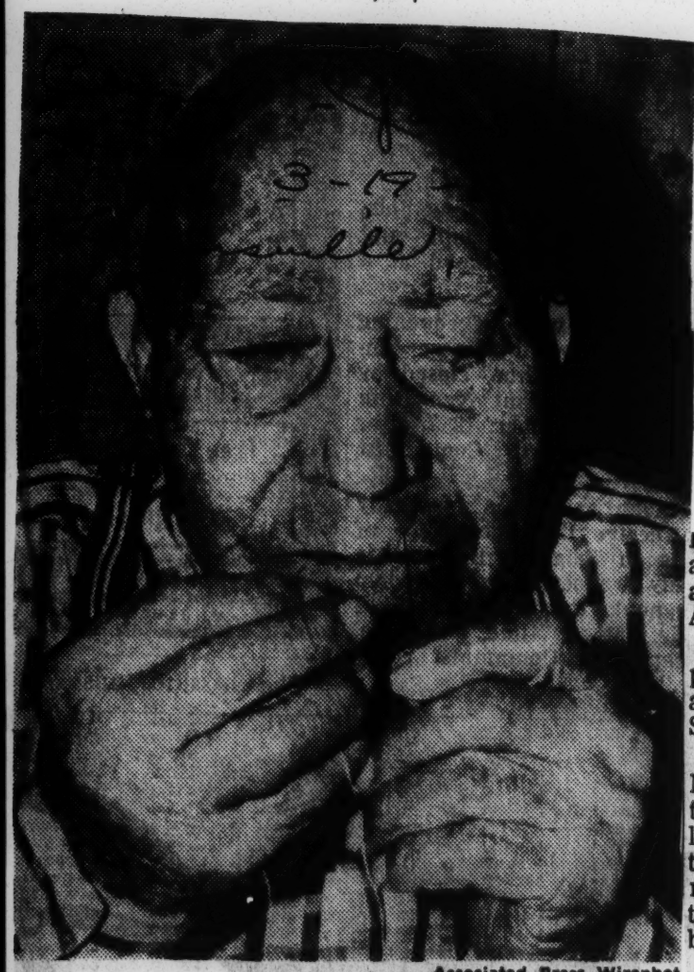
P-17

...SARAH C. ROBERTS SUED THE CITY OF BOSTON IN 1849 FOR DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOLS. ROBERT MORRIS, A YOUNG NEGRO ATTORNEY, WAS THE ASSISTANT TO HER LAWYER, CHAS. SUMNER! THEY LOST THE CASE, BUT, IN 1855, MASSACHUSETTS OUTLAWED "JIM CROW"!

Continental Features.

20 1964

MAR



Associated Press Wirephot

Pointed Celebration

ON HIS 107th birthday yesterday Robert Davis tried to thread a needle to show his eyes were "pretty good." He failed. Davis lives with friends in Wichita, Kan. He has outlived his wife and three children.

Negro Woman Who Recalled Civil War Dies In Marengo

By MINNETTA K. HINSON
Advertiser Correspondent

MAGNOLIA (Special) — Sophronia Eves, who would have been 101 this year, died last weekend at her home in the Pleasant Hill community, near Magnolia.

Sophronia had been honored at Selma University, January, 1963, at its observance of the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. She was honored as the oldest living relative of a student. Her great-grandson, Arthur L. Mersh, was enrolled.

The oldest proof of Sophronia's age showed her to be around 100. Relatives said Sophronia was at least 110.

Her parents were slaves in North Carolina. They were sold to a prominent plantation family in Marengo County before the Civil War. Sophronia remembered the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln.

Sophronia was a dainty, precise woman who was always surrounded by friends and relatives. Six years ago, one of her grandchildren gave her a white kitten whom Sophronia named Beetsy. Once Sophronia and Beetsy got lost going through the woods near their home and spent the night under a tree, covered with leaves for warmth.

Sophronia was the mother of four children. She is survived by one daughter, 15 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren and 25 great - great - grandchildren.

Her descendants live in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Florida, New York and many live in the Pleasant Hill community where Sophronia will be buried next to her husband who died 27 years ago.

Beetsy, the white cat, left home Thursday and Sophronia's granddaughter, Cudella Rogers, said the cat hasn't returned.

May 20 1964

Black Heroes Of U.S. Revolution

Birmingham World

A Weekly Feature by NAACP

JACK SISSON

The Revolutionary War was not without its spectacular commando raids and Jack Sisson was a prime participant in the war's most daring and successful foray. This raid, staged near Newport, Rhode Island held a larger significance because it brought about the release of Major General Charles Lee, one of Washington's generals.

General Lee hac been taken prisoner by the British and his return to active command could be attained only by the exchange of an Englishman of equal rank. So on the night of July 9, 1777, six officers and 38 men of the Rhode Island militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Barton, set out to capture Major General Richard Prescott. General Prescott was then commander -in - chief of the British forces in Rhode Island and seemingly secure in his headquarters, almost totally enriched by his army and navy.

Before embarking in five small boats on their dangerous mission, Col. Barton explained to his handpicked group that their participation was entirely voluntary and, since loss of life was almost a certainty, any or all could decline to join him. He further said "that he desired no man with him who did not go willingly and would freely hazard his life to render his country an important service." To a man they signified their intention to be a part of the venture. Besides Jack Sisson, at least one other Negro was a member of this brave band.

With muffled oars, the small party slipped past one, then another British fort, silently dodged the enemy war vessels and landed at a place still three - quarters of a mile from their target. Disembarking at about midnight, Col Barton took Sisson and another soldier with him and signaled for 12 others to follow at some distance. They adroitly evaded the main guard protecting General Prescott's quarters and, by ruse, Col. Barton and Sisson subdued the single sentry in front of the door. Sisson, described in a contemporary account as "a stout, active Negro," broke down the door and smashed again into the general's bedroom. Prescott meekly surrendered, thinking, as he later acknowledged, that it would be impossible for his abductors to take him and his aid - decamp from within the midst of his army and navy. But with "infinite address and gallantry" the Americans safely slipped out of the enem camp with their prize and without a shot being fired.

The amazing feat received the highest of praise: "This bold and important enterprize must reflect the highest honor on Col Barton and his little party." Moreover, Prescott's capture was the talk and delight of two continents. The London Chronicle amusedly spoke of the general having been carried off "without his breeches."

MAR

20 1964

HARRIET TUBMAN

Move Underway To Place Tubman Bust In Washington

Birmingham World
Sat. 3-14-64

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A nation wide movement is currently underway to place the bust of Harriet Tubman in Statury Hall here in the nation's capitol.

A project of members of Town Women's Council of the Phyllis Whately Branch of YWCA of Washington and members of the Maryland State Conference of NAACP branches, the Tubman bust is expected to commerate the achievements of this Negro Maryland woman who not only was instrumental in transporting more than 300 slaves out of Maryland into free territory in the 1850's but helped to formulate a famour military campaign during the Civil War. P.5

Miss E. Paul Myers of Washington and Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, a Baltimore attorney and wife of Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, said few people know that Harriet Tubman aided in formulating the strategy and making a survey of enemy penetrations for a military campaign and then assisted Colonel Montgomery and 300 Negro troops in the famous Combahee campaign on the night of June 2, 1863.

This campaign, said the women, organized and le dby Harriet Tubman, "stuck a bold and effective blow against the Confederacy, destroying millions of dollars worth of commissary stores, cotton and lordly dwellings and struck terror into the heart of the Confederate cause."

In this one instance alone Mrs. Tubman who was an anti-slavery worker, Civil War nurse, Negro soldier and secret service agent assisted in bringing out 800 slaves and thousands of dollars worth of property "without losing a man or receiving a scratch."

Miss Myers is the adult activities program director of the Phyllis Wheatly Branch YWCA, at 901 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Additional information concerning the project can be had by writing Miss Myers.

Things You Should Know

John M. LANGSTON

The Black Dispatch

FROM 1868 TO 1896, SOME TWENTY-THREE NEGROES SERVED IN CONGRESS! FROM VIRGINIA, JOHN M. LANGSTON HAD ONE TERM.

AS A RESULT OF PRESSURE BY ENEMIES OF POLITICAL EQUALITY, MOST NEGROES SERVED SHORT TERMS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES—

Fri. 5-1-64

Oklahoma City, Okla.

5-14

Things You Should Know

The Kansas City Call

"LEADBELLY"

CA. 1880 – 1949

Fri 5-1-64

BORN IN THE BACKWOODS OF LOUISIANA, MR. HUDDIE LEDBETTER WAS A WANDERING LABORER FOR FORTY YEARS! HE BOASTED HE COULD PICK A HALF TON OF COTTON A DAY! NEARLY SIX FEET TALL AND SOLID MUSCLE, HE BECAME WORLD-FAMOUS SINGING THE AUTHENTIC FOLK SONGS OF THE DEEP SOUTH! THOUGH HE NEVER STUDIED MUSIC, HE HAD MANY RECORDS TO HIS CREDIT, --MANY CONCERTS, TV AND RADIO SHOWS, AND MANY CHARITY AND BENEFIT SHOWS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Kansas City, Mo

20 1964

JAN

McKinley Assassination Story Omits Heroic Role Of Waiter

Birmingham News

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A current and glaring example of how the role of Negroes in significant historical events is frequently omitted appeared in many of the nation's daily papers last week. P 3

In a lengthy and detailed account of the assassination of President William McKinley written by Christopher Arnold for the North American Newspaper Alliance the important part played by a Negro was glossed over.

Sat 1-4-64

The story of McKinley's murder is one of a series of presidential assassinations written by Arnold and published in newspapers across the nation.

Reports appearing in the newspapers at the time of the killing of President McKinley by Leon Czologozy at the Pan American exposition in Buffalo, N. Y. Sept .6, 1901, credited an Atlanta born Negro waiter named J. F. Parker with seizing the assassin after he had twice shot and mortally wounded the President.

Here is how Arnold relates that portion of the story:

"The president, dressed in black frock coat, gray trousers, and black bow-tie, stood beneath the 180-foot dome, greeting each citizen with a smile and sometimes a few pleasantries. Three times he ordered the movement speeded up so that as many pople as possible could shake his hand.

"After nearly seven minutes, a citizen with a bandaged right hand approached Mr. McKinley and said: 'Excuse my left hand, Mr. President.' He shook hands and then passed on.

Birmingham Ala

"Seconds later another citizen came face to face with the President and a Secret Service man held his shoulder to hurry him along. This man's right hand was also bandaged — with a large white handkerchief. Beneath it, was a loaded .32 Iver Johnson revolver.

"As Mr. McKinley held out his hand in friendship, the assassin fired twice. One bullet tore into the President's chest. The other sunk into his obdomen.

"Soldiers and Secret Service men leaped on the assassin before he could fire again ,eight of them beating him to the ground and then smashing him savagely with their fists and rifle butts. Writing in agony, he muttered four words: I done my duty.

"One soldier prepared to stab the man with his bayonet when a Secret Service agent intervened.

"'Be easy with him boys,' said the President weakly. Then as the screaming crowd surged forward, he appealed: 'Don't let them hurt him."

The true version of what happened that includes the role played by Parker was included in a recent feature released through the Associated Negro Press and is as follows:.

Czolgosz stood in line of people greeting McKinley with a pistol concealed in a bandage wrapped around his hand. He triggered the shorts as President McKinley extended his hand in friendly greeting.

Parker, an Atlanta waiter who had worked at the Kimball House in Atlanta was behind the slayer in line. He immediately subdued Czologsz after the shooting and wrestled him to the ground with the assistance of a secret service agent.

Records show that the assassin suffered a broken nose and the loss of several teeth during the scuffle.

President McKinley died eight days after the shooting, whereupon Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice President, immediately took the oath of office as President.

Czolgosz was convicted of murder on Sept. 26, 1901, and was later electrocuted at Auburn, N. Y.

An editorial appearing in the Savannah press following Parker's heroic capture of the assassin contrasted the Negro man and the McKinley executioner.

The editorial stated: ".... Czolgosz is the son of Russian Poles who left a land where their lives were hedged in by bias of cast and oppressive laws, and came to this country, the land of freedom .... Parker the man who seized him .... Is only a Negro (sic). He was born in slavery and had been emancipated by Lincoln. He is grateful to the nation that freed him. So he risked his life to save if he could the successor to Lincoln."

The Savannah newspaper further stated in its comparison of the two men: "Such is the difference between the two men. The one had enjoyed freedom from his birth. The other only a part of his life. He who received the more murdered the representative of the Government that gave him all. The one who had received the lesser share was willing to give his life to save that of the representative."

Parker was born in Atlanta in 1857. He received his elementary education at Stoors School (Later became Atlanta University) on Houston Street. Parker was a very large man, and he worked as a waiter at the Kimball House here in Atlanta.

20 1964

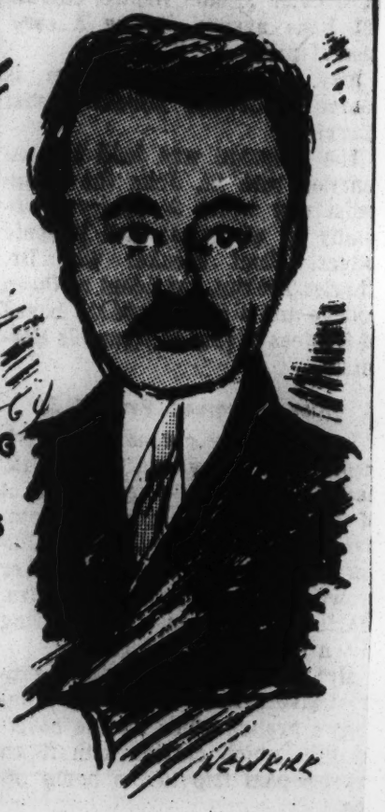
JAN

Things You Should Know

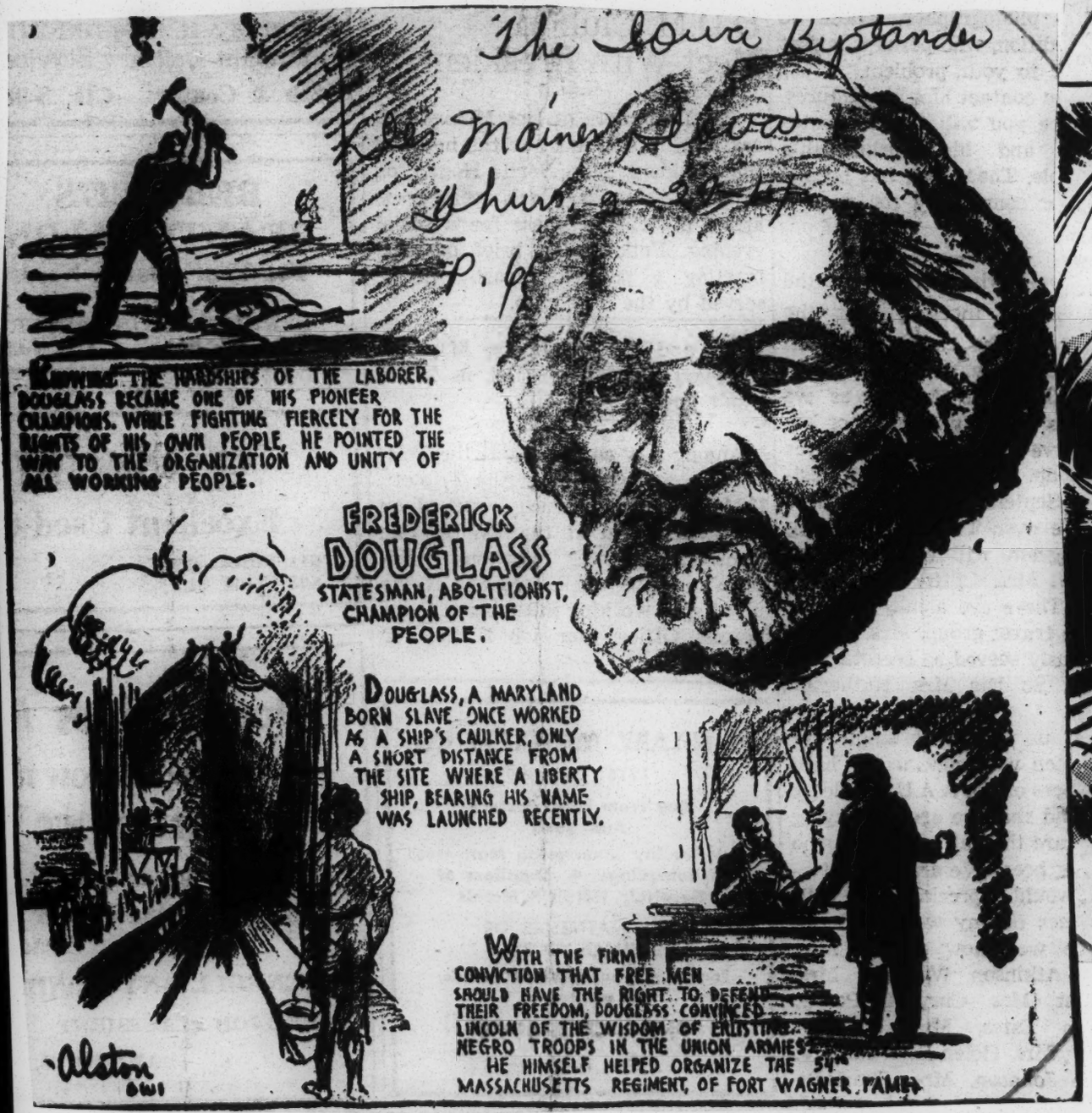
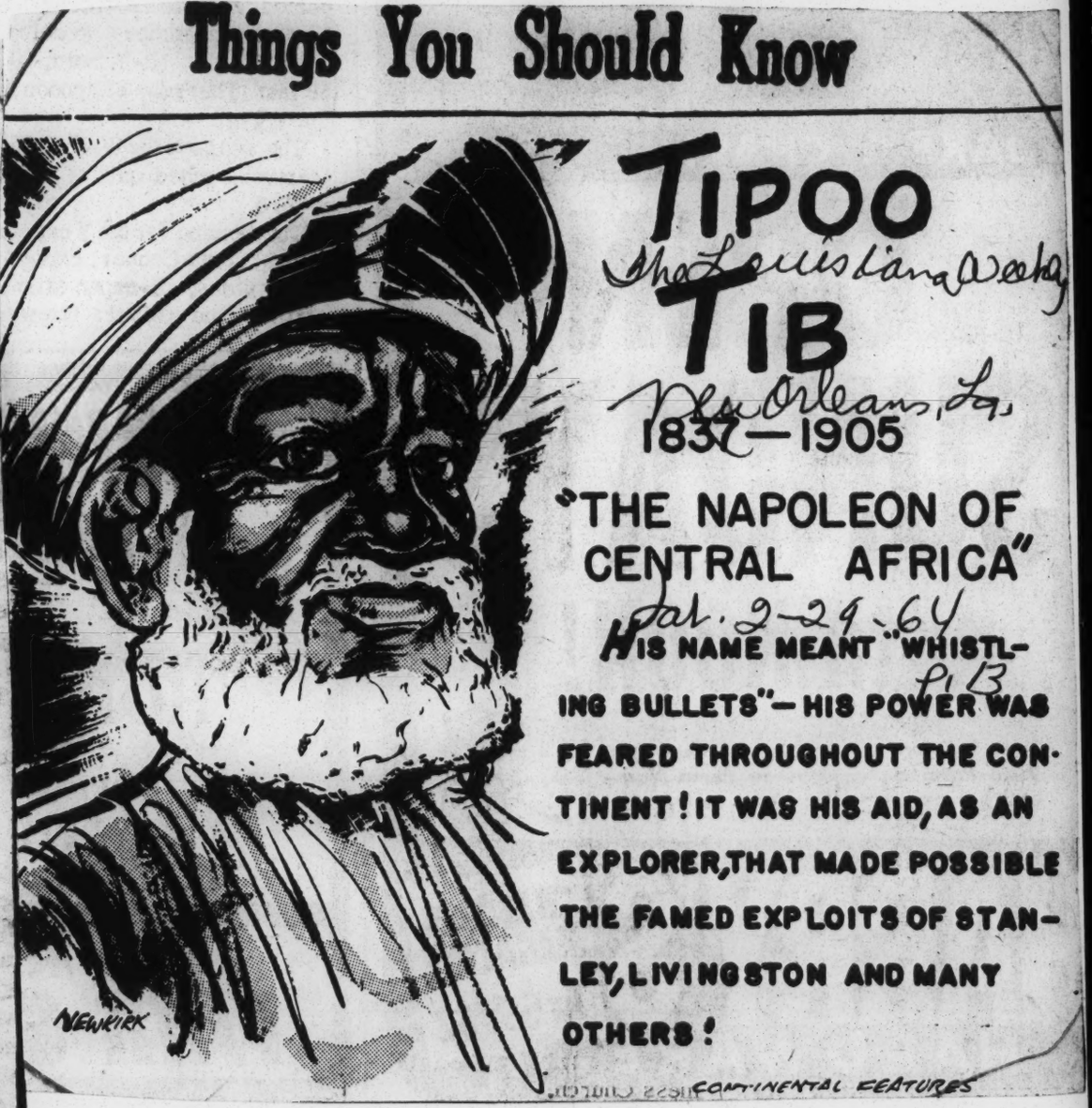
William Stanley BRAITHWAITE

"The Call"

Kansas City, Mo.



ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING WRITERS OF NEGRO BLOOD — FAMOUS NOT FOR WRITING OF NEGRO SUBJECTS, BUT FOR HIS POEMS, HIS YEARLY PUBLICATION THE ANTHOLOGY OF MAGAZINE VERSE AND FOR HIS INFORMED LITERARY CRITICISMS PUBLISHED IN THE TOP NATIONAL PERIODICALS.!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES —

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